The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,648—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

Containing

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

...RIENTAL

...aving been made ...d comfort of passen... special attention is ...s on which *excellent* ...s can now be obtained.

...ND ORIENTAL ...ANY.

...ARTURES FOR EUROPE.

...H. P. Captain. Tuesday.
...500 H. T. Weigheli..3rd July.
...800 E. Stewart ..., 10th ,,
...50 G.W.F.Browne 17th ,,
...W.D.Worcester 24th ,,
...H. T. Weigheli 31st ,,
...C. R. Edwards 7th Aug.
...G.W.F.Browne 14th ,,
...W. A. Seaton .. 21st ,,

...procee1 to Brindisi, Malta, ...don.

...Aden only, and passenzers ...ceeding to ... Mac...

...ed, including Railway Fare ...the mail route, and names ...e Sleeping Cars.

...ara tickets to Brindisi in... ...don and back *vid* Taranto.

...the Company's Dockyard, ...he day of sailing, to convey

...AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...STRALIA.

...ed as above on (or about) — ...d 27th.

...pply to

H. W. ULOTH,
...leat, P. & O. S. N. Company.

...ENERALE ITALIANA

...FLORIO RUBATTINO.

Italian Mail Steamers ...e BOMBAY for GENOA at re...ervals of 20 days, calling at ...EZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, ...NUA on dates given below.

...s or ... Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 ...class respectively, inclusive

...e delivered in LON... ...extent allowed in the

...ts. Special Rates for

...Steamers will LEAVE.

...ombay. Genoa.
...th July 1st Sept.
...t Aug 20th Sept.

...EAVE can now obtain ...LONDON and BACK ...aoa or Naples, At

...ativ...eyahs are charged ...clusive of fool. In ...r cent. extra will be

...O, SINGAPORE AND ...KONG.

To sail.

... o. the 14th July, 1888
... on the 4th August, 1888.

...ion ... other particulars ...to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

...Bombay, 1st June.

...NGERS.

...BOOKED by P. ...all other steamers ...or commission. A ...ates and full parti... Grindlay's Hand... ...so be had free.

... Co., BOMBAY.
... CUTTA.

...KE'S B 41 PILLS

...e all discharges from the ...her sex, acquired or constitu... the Back. Sold in Boxes. 4s. 6d ...Patent Medicine Vendors.

...RIETORS,
...IDLAND COUNTIES ...OMPANY,
... ENGLAND,
... AGENTS,
...ES and Co., Coleman-street
...5, Newgate-street, London.
...5, Farringdon-street, London.
...ord-street, London.
...n Wholesale Houses.
...BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
...and Co.; BATHGATE and Co ...lcutta.
...OMBAY PRESIDENCY.
... ; BOLTON and Co.
...ADRAS PRESIDENCY.
...AUX and Co.; SCOTT
...NE and Co.
...a RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

...IZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

...AILWAY STATIONS.

...k of the *Bombay Gazette* ...d from the NIZAM'S STATE ... exclusive right of adver... Stations belonging to the ...contract with parties de... ...r advertisements on the

...SECUNDRABAD, as is well ...gest military garrison in ...ing over 5,000 British and ...to it is the Cantonment of ... two regiments and one ...ntingent, all officered by ...underabad, about 4 miles ...ad, containing the Nizam's ...n number, officered most... ...large civil population. It ...vantageous to firms to

...the stations on the above railway, the ...h are SECUNDRABAD, ...RUM and TANDUR. ...y be in English or in any

...SHIPPING COMPANIES ...TS, TRAVE... ...siness on the notice of ...e privilege of *Railway Statio...*

There is no reas... ...be privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Lo... ...to the great and increasing number of Nati... ...on the two trunk lines on Western... ...erchants, Traders, &c., seeing that t... ...rivilege of advertising in their own language, ...d find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE ...GUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

SPECIAL ...gements for long periods.

For further ...lars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay* ...ce, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 8th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OIL COLOURS.

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour.....each Rs.	0 5
Sixpenny ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	0 6
One Shilling ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	0 12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	1 0
Two Shillings ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	1 12
Four Shillings ,, ,, ... ,, ,,	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1 .. each Rs.	7 8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1¾ ..... ,, ,,	17 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1¾, ,, ,,	23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½ ,, ,,	45 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 1 ,, ,,	53 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4.. ,, ,,	67 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial size 10 by ..... Rs.	3 8
,, ,, cover ..... ,,	6 0
Imperial quarto, 14 by 11 ..... ,,	6 0
Do. do with cover ..... ,,	10 0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10 ..... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. cover ..... ,,	17 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES. MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GRINDLAY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LINOLEUM.

A PERFECT COVERING for FLOORS, most suitable for Tropical Climates. It is cleanly, durable, cool, does not harbour dust or insects, and is most effective in appearance.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1, Plain Red Granite Stone, very stout, suitable for Offices, per square yard	4	4
No. 2, Handsome, subdued true Arabic pattern, per square yard	4	4
No. 3, Parquet Pattern, neat and cool looking, per square yard	4	4
No. 4, China Matting Pattern, coloured design, per square yard	3	8
No. 5, Tesselated Pattern, subdued tints, per square yard	3	8
No. 6, Tesselated Pattern, warm tints, per square yard	3	8
No. 7, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard	3	0
No. 8, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard, extra stout	3	8

All the above are 6 feet wide, and not less than four square yards. Can be cut. For large surfaces special quotations.

No. 9, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with classic border, 4ft. 4in. wide, suitable for passages, &c., per linear yard	4	4
No. 10, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with fancy flowar border, 4ft. 4in. wide, per linear yard	4	4

N.B.—SAMPLES OF ABOVE FURNISHED.

No. 11, Border 6in. wide, Classic Pattern, suitable for plain Patterns No. 7 and 8, per linear foot	0	12
No. 12, Border 9in. wide, Arabic Pattern to match No. 2, and suitable for plain Patterns 7 and 8, per linear foot	1	0

MATS, Assorted Patterns, 36in. by 24in. each Rs. 4; 54in. by 36in., each Rs. 7-8.
Cement for fixing .....Rs. 1-6 per tin.
Reviver ..... ,, 1-6 ,,
Knives for Cutting ..... ,, 1-6 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water } Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale ... octaves, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly ... screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank ... octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, ... iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Hydrometer with Thermometer in case, Trial Jar and Book of Tables	15	0
Hydrometer in Mahogany case, complete with Thermometer, Trial Jar and Book of Tables.....	20	0
Hydrometer ditto ditto with leather sling.....	22	8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

OF CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,

NO. 73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE

TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE,

BE ADDRESSED.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired ... 350.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ ... with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS ... Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 235, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNES SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS ... rately decorated with a plain ... for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 ... —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE,

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS RACES 1888.
JANUARY 16TH, 22ND, 24TH, and 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the first entries must reach the undersigned by July 16th. Telegrams must be confirmed by letter. For prospectus see "Asian" of 12th and 26th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following work, and will be received sealed in the office of the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1888.

"For completing the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona."

2. Schedule of quantities with specification may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5.

3. No Tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

E. K. REINOLD, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Office of the Ex. Engr., P. & K, Poona, 29th June, 1888.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,
Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,

RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.

English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.

Terms, £90 a year. Reduction for brothers.

5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, is made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, from MONDAY, the 9th July, 1888, between 12 and 3 p.m., to shareholders whose names stand on the Register THIS DAY on production of their Share Certificates.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1888, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 253 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Agent, MOONJA COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhownee, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 101-105 Princess Hill, without the Fort of Bombay... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. SOLD BY Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Pongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vitho Sodaba Wadhurman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodun, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for bullocks and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 59, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 665-6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 2793, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Shaik Ally Gorakar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap.).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPIC MATERIALS.
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
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CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	TOBACCOS.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Toilette Table Covers.
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ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
Home Gymnasium.	

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
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THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JAMES YOUNG was ADMITTED on the 1st instant, a PARTNER in my firm, the business of which will be in future conducted under the style of LIDBETTER & YOUNG.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster, Notary Public,
Accountant, &c.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1888, for PAVING FOOTPATHS at different parts of the City, with blue stone to the extent of about 105,220 square feet.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,250, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,250 will have to be paid by the Contractor, whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 29th June, 1888.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on ... climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the ... the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. ... become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of ... LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Vitto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 5, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF IRON FOUNDRY, MACHINERY, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1888, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Foundry, near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, and B. B. & C. I. Railway Elphinstone Road Station, the whole stock-in-trade of the Iron Foundary, &c., by order of the Directors of Messrs. M. M. Mody, and Co. Ld. consisting of lathes, planing, shaping and screw cutting machines, steam hammer, portable engine, boiler, grinding-stone, grinding-mill, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee, consisting of wearing apparel, carpets, table and bed linen, books, ladies' gold watches with chains, and pendants rings, earrings, brooches, lockets, coral, necklaces, scarf pin, tin-boxes, portmanteaus, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Balaram Nundram, consisting of glass door cupboards, boxes, chairs, gold chains, copper, brass and silver pots, brass scale, wearing apparel, shawls, carpets, pictures, benches and sundry articles.

With reference to the effects of Balaram Nundram above advertised for sale, all persons having any claims against the same are required to send particulars thereof to the Administrator-General by SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, after which no claim will be entertained, and the effects will be sold off as advertised.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 „ white scarfs.
5 „ „ Jaconets.
5 „ „ shirtings.
25 bales Tissue paper.
65 kegs patent wrought iron strong rose nails, T brand, sharp points, 1½ to 7 inches.
2 cases each, 1 cwt. dog biscuits.
3 „ „ forage cakes.
4 „ „ cod liver oil cakes.
2 „ „ puppy cakes.
8 „ „ calm biscuits.
1 case distemper powder mange lotion and sprain.
5 cases frizaine or food preserver.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Ancona—
P. & Co. 1159—1 case printing materials.
On account and at the risk of Cursondass Lucknidass.
R—9 bales grey dhoties.
R. G. B.—1 bale grey scarps.
R—2 bales grey scarps.
On account and at the risk of Tribhovandass Jugjeevandass.
R—1 case white shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram,
1 „ „ brougham.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 light and strong buggy.
1 serviceable pony-cart.
1 Bamboo cart with well bred chesnut Australian Gelding, quiet to ride and drive.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Railway Station, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size aviary with beautiful birds, one double and one single-poled tent, one strong built dog-cart, &c.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST INDIAN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder ...

150 tons superior 1st Indian 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell, on the premises, by Public Auction the following properties under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhowjee Hurjee.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 550 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by other portions of the leasehold land of Haroon Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Moolanee Sakurmull Rajemull, on or towards the west by the said Haines Road, and on or towards the east by a passage of the said Haroon Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. —but now under street No.— and ward No.—

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate near the Haines Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 755 and a half square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the east by the footpath, and beyond that by the Haines Road, and on the west by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haroon Mahomed, but now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. —but now under Ward No. — and Street No. —

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the mortgagee's solicitors, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant's Buildings, first floor the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, a sweet toned semi-grand trichord Pianoforte of French make, a large size musical box, an English 8 day clock strikes halfhours, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, fine rate pictures &c., the property of the late Mr. J. L. Wright.

The property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1888.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and revitalise the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1888, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera's Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, Excelsior Chemical Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ..... „ „	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ..... „	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.		
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ..... „	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ..... „ „	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... „	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings..... „	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS.

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as.
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat.....	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers .....Rs. 15 to	18	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ... Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only prepara... tion recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from ... the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassi... nde, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, ... a cure.

It is asserted on *reliab*... le authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

" We cannot speak too ... highly of it."—LANCET.

" We recommend your ... RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

" The only preparatio... n for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, ... writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, " I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out o... f sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

" Your Essence of R... ED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDE... TOUN.

CAUTION—See that ... both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF T... HE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREAC... HER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bom... bay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE DIRECTORS ... Tenders for ... FLOUR MILL PR... Byculla, or TO LET ... on a monthly tenan... undersigned up to noo... next. For particulars a...

IN THE HIGH COU... BOM...
ORDINARY ORIGINAL ...
SUIT No. 176 of ...
MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, ... Parsi, residing at house No. 26, ... wady, outside the Fort ...
VS.
DWARKANATH GUNEUTRAO ... his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATHAI wi... of GUNEUTRAO PURSHOTUM, resid... in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and J... GONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of ... Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURANG ... of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing ... Mahim ...

PURSUANT to the Decree ... above Suit and bearing date ... May, One thousand Eight hundred ... the following immoveable property ... PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. ... Acting Commissioner of this Honorable ... office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, ... of July, One thousand Eight hundred ... eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the ...

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the ... Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the ... aster Dwarkanath Guneutrao, ... Rowjee, Executor of the Will of ... jee or any of them in all that piece ... ground, with the messuage, tenement ... standing thereon, situate, lying and ... lane, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Bombay formerly in the occupation of ... widow, and Gunpatrao Purshotum ... now in the occupation of the said ... Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their ... the Collector of Assessment ... Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and ... the Collector of Land Revenue under ... Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement ... dred and sixty square yards, be the same ... and bounded as follows that is to ... North by the said Thakordwar Lane ... South and East by the part of ... Janardan Abbajee, and on or towa... house of the late Purshotum Pandur...

For further particulars and conditi... should be made at the office of the ... at the office of Mr. Kingdon ... Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow ... this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. ... Ac...

THE undersigned begs to inform ... ous Patrons, Constituents, and the ... has quite recently received per ... following goods of the best quality ... exceptionally cheap to suit every pocket ... Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof ... of different kinds. Superior quality, ... light in weight, in all sizes. Cashmere ... cloth, rain coats. Gents' ... monsoon boots, very durable, highly ... fectly water-light.

White waterproof sheets of 4 ... " Gent's best Waterproof ... " Best Feather Pillows.

29, Meadow Street, Fort.

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OPPOSITE BYCULLA ...
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN ...
THE Landlady personally looks ... Ladies and Children. A new ... added.
The Rooms are considered the ... The Hotel has been newly fur... has been repaired to ensure the co...
The Bar and Billard Rooms ... into an extensive and well-kept ... favourite resort for Ladies and G...
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRI... DESCRIPTI...
Charges very low to meet co...

FOR SALE ...
CUMMU JAFFER SULLI...
Just unpacked a brand new ... TORIA, light and stylish, suitable for ... horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BRO... by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machine... and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best ... COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGH... let out on hire, with or without horses, ... monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIM...

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The Rates of Subscription to the ... are as follows :—

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„
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First insertion ..... Rs. 1
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All Advertisements are charged according to the ... occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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In the Native Languages, double ... rates.
For Advertisements which are ... considerable time special contracts ... made.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
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Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... „ 6
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar ; Heathfield (s), Cardiff ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Umballa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed—On the 30th :—Roumania (s), for Glasgow and London. Yesterday :—Commilla (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf, and Kohinur (s), Coast and Calcutta.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 23rd ultimo shows a decrease of Rs. 1,324 in receipts.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this Society will be held this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. M. H. Starling will read a paper on "The Cultivation of Ferns from Spores."

A SPORTING TROPHY.—The head of the 10 ft. 6 in. tiger, shot by Mr. Gray on Easter last, and which has been mounted by Mr. E. L. Barton, is now to be seen at the Rooms of the Bombay Natural History Society, together with the heads of other animals killed at the same time.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KIRKEE.—A fatal accident occurred at Kirkee on Wednesday. The horses attached to a gun-carriage were frightened by a steam-roller and bolted towards the barracks. An ayah with a soldier's child could not get out of the way, and both were killed. The driver was seriously injured.

A NEEDY APPELLANT.—And old Hindoo Christian woman appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday, and said she was in destitute circumstances and required some assistance. The Magistrate told the applicant that there were several charitable institutions in Bombay, where she might apply for relief, and if she were found deserving of assistance, something would, no doubt, be done for her. She was advised to apply to the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, for instance.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

March with Bugles...	Festa Nazionale...Rampezzotti.
Overture	Tauredi .....Rossini.
Valse.....	Les Sourires .....Waldteufel.
Scene E'Duetts	Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Valse.....	Venus Reigen.....Gung'l.
Selection (No. 2).....	Nabucco .....Verdi.
Galop	The Indian Mail...Lamothe.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

A DISHONEST KHALASI.—Mahomed Abdool, a khalasi belonging to the P. and O. steamer Siam, was charged, on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a piece of canvass, valued at Rs. 7. On Friday last he left the vessel without leave, but was arrested at Carnac Bunder by a police sepoy under suspicion. The khalasi denied the charge, saying that he had taken it for the purpose of making a hammock. The Magistrate, however, did not believe his story, and this being his first offence, he was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—George Patterson, a European Engineer, was placed on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The accused left the Prince's Dock on Friday, and having hired a victoria went to a house. On coming out of it, he did not take one gharry in which he had driven down from the dock, but hailed another victoria and got into it. He was taken by the driver to the Pydhonie Police Station, where he was found by Inspector Holway to be the worse for liquor. The driver of the first victoria demanded Rs. 2-8 as his fare, while the other man claimed 4 annas. The accused pleaded that people often flocked by these men. The Magistrate observed that there was [illegible] in this case, and on the charge being proved, the accused was fined Rs. 5, out of which his Worship ordered the fares to be paid.

THE MILITARY MURDER AT POONA.—Private Wahed Ali, of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Bombay Grenadiers, who was tried by court-martial on the 23rd inst. for shooting Havildar Shewram of the same regiment, was sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, and the sentence was carried out yesterday morning, at 7-15 o'clock, in front of the Yerrowda Jail. The day was well fitted for the dread scene that was to be enacted, a dull, ceaseless drizzle falling from 6 o'clock and just clearing up a few minutes before the execution, only to begin again immediately after. A representative company from each native regiment in garrison was marched down, and the men were drawn up in a hollow square before the gallows. The prisoner, who appeared very calm, was then marched out, and Colonel James read out the sentence of the court-martial. The prisoner, when being conducted to the gallows, called out in a loud voice "Oh, my countrymen and comrades, what it is to be a murderer. I have not been allowed to wash even, and die like a dog." (The prisoner had earnestly begged to be allowed to bathe before he was executed, but his request was not granted.) He then calmly mounted the gallows, and made no struggle while the rope was being adjusted. The drop was a long one, and the man died instantaneously. The body was claimed by a few of his comrades and was made over to them. Captain Steele superintended the general arrangements.—*Deccan Herald.*

THEFT OF COAL FROM THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the hearing of the case against Ramji Huriba, Canoo Sujnaji, and Hurry Anundjee, who stood charged with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of the Bombay Gas Company's coal, lying at the Frere Bander, was resumed. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Gas Company. Mr. Davur defended the three accused. On the case for the prosecution being closed, accused Nos. 1 and 3 were discharged, and the Magistrate framed charges of theft, abetment of theft, and criminal breach of trust against accused No. 2, Canoo Sujnaji. Four witnesses were examined for the defence, to show that the accused No. 2 was working on board of some native crafts on the alleged date, (15th May last) lying at the Frere Bunder, but their evidence regarding the date in question was not satisfactory, and the accused, Canoo Sujnaji, was convicted. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said 'The accused has been convicted on the clearest proof of a grave offence affecting the trade and manufacturing interests of this city, and he felt it his duty to inflict an exemplary punishment in this case. The sentence is that he shall undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Taxing Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and C—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
Suitstor hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
334-87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewani and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.
461-85—Ardesir H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne G and S, and Tyabji and D.
458-87—Chunno P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhoai and another—Wadia and G.
518-85—Nanjmal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajan—Jefferson, B and D.
456-87—Mirza, S and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Triybhowan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Undefended New Long Cause.
186-88—Hore, C and B—Motiram Toolsidas vs Moolchund Roopa and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
17-88—Mansaklal and D—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
29-88—A. F Tarver.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.
37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie L and O, and Hore, C and B.
41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Darcowalla—Wadia and G.
46-88—In parsal, a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.
48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaji vs Laxmibai—Chalk, W S.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ROBBERY BY CHINAMEN.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and the same common jury resumed the trial, at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, of Wangseo Housee, Jahin Chaj, Appoo, Nampow, and Wunsaw, on charges of having, on the 5th April last, committed the robbery of 125 sovereigns and five watches, the property of Chinko Antone Pereira ; of having on the same day extorted 125 sovereigns and five watches from Pereira, having, in order to commit such extortion, put Pereira in fear of death or grievous hurt ; and further of theft of the 125 sovereigns and five watches. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, the witness Ouliao said that the complainant never asked him to report the robbery to the police. Had he been asked to do so, he would have made a report.

To Mr. Anderson : Since the 11th May last, I have been living with Thou Ving. The window of the room in which the fifth accused lives looks into Angee's house.

Angee, a Chinaman, said he kept a lodging house for Chinamen at Mazagon. He knew all the accused. He had been living in Bombay for fifteen or twenty years, during the last seven of which he had been owner of the shop he now kept. Witness generally corroborated the statements of the complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boodroodin : Witness's opinion was that the complainant was robbed of his money. The reason for his not informing the police of the matter was that the robbers threatened to stab him if he did. Never before had anybody been robbed in his house. He was not in the habit of gambling. He was once fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for gambling, but he did not pay the fine. It was paid by another man. (Laughter.) He was once in the employ of the first accused as a cook. He left his service about [illegible] was not on bad terms with him on that account.

To Mr. Anderson : It was six years ago that I was charged with gambling. The four other persons who were charged with me are not now in court.

Thou Ving, a Chinaman, who keeps a shop in Kalbadevi Road, remembered the 6th April last, when Ouliao came to his shop, about 4 p.m., with the complainant and deposited 50 sovereigns in the latter's name to be forwarded to China. The same evening, about 7 p.m., the complainant, Ouliao, the first accused, and a number of other Chinamen came to the shop. The complainant, Ouliao, and the first accused came upstairs, while the others were standing on the staircase and in the shop below. Ouliao asked for the 50 sovereigns, saying the complainant wanted to give them to the first accused. Witness returned the money to Ouliao, who counted it out to the first accused. The complainant was all the time looking on. He seemed to be in fear and was weeping a little.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin : Witness did not wish to be bothered about the money ; and he at once paid it back to the parties. If the complainant had raised any objection or said "Don't pay the money," witness would not have paid it. Both Ouliao and the complainant asked for the money. If the complainant had not asked for it, witness would not have paid it. The complainant appeared to be unhappy when the money was returned.

Mr. Anderson : I don't know the object of my learned friend in putting the question ; but he has given only half the witness's answer to the Magistrate. Witness then said : "Chinko was unhappy and was shedding tears."

Mr. Budroodin : I don't want to go into the details. I have a right to put my question as I think proper.

Mr. Anderson : No doubt, but I think it would be better to set the matter right by giving the whole answer, and not a part of it only.

The Judge : You can set the matter right in re-examination.

Witness, in further cross-examination, said he thought it was a regular transaction. The money was counted by Ouliao, and made over to the first accused, who also had been counting it.

Mr. Anderson : Is it a regular transaction in your shop when the owner of moneys stands by weeping, and another man sweeps away and takes the money ?

Witness : Yes, because I asked Chinko if he had got back his money.

Mr. Anderson : Did he answer you ?

Witness : He made no reply.

Mr. Anderson : Can you mention an instance of another regular transaction in your shop when the owner of the moneys stood by weeping and another man took away the moneys ?

Witness : I cannot mention any other such transaction. [illegible] did not [illegible] Chinko why he was weeping. The return of the money was asked for, and I paid it back. There the matter ended, and I have not thought of it since.

Mr. Anderson : Does it occur to you now why he was weeping ?

Witness said he had not given the matter any thought, and he could not say why he was weeping. He stated before the Magistrate that Chinko was looking down, that he was unhappy, and that he was shedding tears. That was all true.

Tattchin, a servant of Thou Ving, generally corroborated the statements of his master.

In cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, witness said that the complainant did not see the money which his master counted out to Ouliao and the first accused. Complainant stood on one side of the room, holding down his head in his hand, and was crying.

Peter Sequeira, a mechanic at the G. I. P. Railway Works, Parel, remembered the complainant bringing to him a letter from Mozambique. Witness reached home about 6 p.m. that day, and Chinko came about half-an-hour later, saying he had landed that morning. Witness accompanied complainant to Inspector Cobb on the 12th April last, between 8 and 9 p.m. Complainant said he had been robbed that day. He appeared excited. Inspector Cobb went with them to Angee's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin : On the first day the complainant came to me he was accompanied by another Chinaman who has gone away to Mozambique. On the second occasion he came alone.

To the Judge : On the second occasion complainant told me he had been robbed of 125 sovereigns and watches. He gave me no details.

George Henry Cobb, Inspector of Police, said he saw the complainant between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th April last. He came with Sequeira, and witness took down his statement in writing. (Statement was read to the jury.) After taking down the statement, witness went with complainant and Sequeira to Angee's shop and made certain enquiries. He went to Appoo's house which looks right into the complainant's room. A man named Achin was pointed out and was also arrested. Achin had since absconded. The first, third, and fourth accused were arrested that night and were placed before the Magistrate on the following morning. The sixth accused was arrested in the compound of the Magistrate's court at Girgaum. The complainant, who at first appeared cool, got excited when he commenced to speak.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin : There is a police post about forty paces from Angee's shop. There is also a carriage stand close by. The parties were taken before Superintendent Smith, who made another enquiry into the matter. Witness was working at the case all night. At 7 o'clock the next morning witness learned from Chinko that the robbery had taken place, not on the preceding evening, but some days previously. Chinko did not mention Thou Ving's name, it was the fourth accused who did so. Thou Ving said he paid the money on the 6th April ; and then, for the first time, Chinko said that the robbery had taken place on the 6th April.

To the Judge : Chinko had told me through the Chinese interpreter that the robbery had taken place on the preceding evening. He stated all that had happened, how the men had come and threatened him, and had taken his money. I spoke to the Chinese interpreter in Hindustani.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury for the defence, said they could not have failed to notice important discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution. Not only the witnesses, but the prosecutor himself had here varied the story that was told before the Magistrate. Even if there had been no contradictions in the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel ventured to think that nobody would have believed the very improbable story told by the prosecutor. The jury were asked to believe that in a place like Bombay, at a few paces' distance from a police station, a most daring robbery was committed. The prosecutor was not alone in the house. There were Angee and Ouliao, who were old residents of Bombay ; and it was incredible that with a police station close by, such an extraordinary robbery should be committed without the slightest notice being taken of it. Assuming that the robbery was committed in Angee's shop, was it not probable that the robbers, having got the 75 sovereigns and the five watches, would have cleared out to escape detection and punishment ? But no ; they engaged victorias, the openly rode through the most crowded thoroughfares on to Kalbadevie in the most deliberate manner, and further robbed the complainant of 50 sovereigns which they took from Thou Ving. If there was any truth in the complainant's story, what was there to prevent him from telling Thou Ving that he was being robbed, and from asking for his protection ? It was incredible that, if complainant was robbed, as he alleged, he should not have availed himself of the opportunity of soliciting Thou Ving's protection. The truth of the matter was that the prosecutor had been gambling with the first accused, Ouliao, and other Chinamen in the Chinese *jumatkhana*, and that he lost a great portion of his money. He was called upon to give security. The security of Ouliao alone was not accepted ; and the prosecutor thereupon took the parties to Angee's shop, and paid them the 75 sovereigns he had in his box. More money was demanded to cover the gambling losses, when the prosecutor and Ouliao took the parties to Thou Ving's shop, and made a further payment of 50 sovereigns which had been deposited with Thou Ving by the prosecutor. The parties had throughout gone about in a business-like way to recover the moneys due to them for the gambling losses ; they did not sneak away like robbers after getting all they could ; but they even went back to Angee's shop on their return from Thou Ving's place. The complaint that the prosecutor made was all an after-thought. He wanted to get back this money, and with that view got up this cock-and-bull story. But in order that the complaint might be entertained and the arrest of the accused persons made, he had to make this curious falsification as to dates. He said he was robbed that day, the 12th April. It was no mistake. It was a pre-concerted invention, for he knew Mr. Cobb would not have entertained his complaint for a moment had he said that he was robbed six days ago. Then the prosecutor had resorted to another falsehood. His story was that he was a perfect stranger in Bombay, that he knew nobody who could have assisted him in seeking the aid of the police, and that therefore he remained shut up in Angee's shop for six days and gave no information to the police. He said it was not until the 12th April that he met Sequeira and delivered to him the letter he had brought for him from Mozambique. Sequeira, on the contrary, stated in his evidence most clearly that the prosecutor delivered to him on the 6th April, that is on the day he landed in Bombay, the letter he had brought from Mozambique ; and that he visited him a second time on the 12th April. This was a most important contradiction, and another concoction on the part of the prosecutor to lend colour to the story of his having been robbed.

Mr. Budroodin had several witnesses to call for the defence ; and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE FATAL ASSAULT ON A PATHAN.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Surwarkhan Hajeekhan, a Pathan, who died from the effects of an assault committed on him on Sunday night, the 24th instant, at Gogharee Moholla, on the following morning, at about 4 o'clock, in the J. J. Hospital. The following evidence was recorded :—

Moosa Ammon said : I am a servant in an oil mill, and live in Gogharee Moholla. On Sunday, the 24th instant, about 8-30 or 8-45 p.m., I was in the street, in front of my door, cleaning my bullock, when I saw the deceased sitting on a cot in the street, about twenty or thirty feet from me. Two other Pathans were sitting in the verandah of the house in which the deceased lived. The deceased went into the verandah and knocked on the ground near the staircase with a stick and came back and again seated himself on his cot. He appeared to be drunk. As soon as he sat on his cot, the man who is here present, and whose name is Rymutt Nuthoo, and who lives in the same house as the deceased, came downstairs and asked the deceased why he was making a disturbance. The deceased poked him with his stick in the abdomen, when Rymutt snatched it out of the hand of the deceased and struck him a blow on the head. Deceased had a cloth or a cap on his head at the time. As soon as he received the blow on the head, he got up and seized Rymutt round the waist. Rymutt shouted out that he was being killed, and said, run. Moosa Kalla, Amee Abdoola Kadur, Amun Hassain, and Nanka Moosa came up with sticks in their hands. They all struck the deceased with their sticks. They each struck one or two blows, when the deceased fell down. The deceased was standing when he received the blows. The blows were given with force and in anger. As soon as the deceased fell these four men and Rymutt ran into the house of one Sukoo, and seeing other Pathans coming downstairs, I went into my house and closed the door. Moosa Kalla, whom I have named, is not here, but the other three are present. I know them all. I do not know where Moosa Kalla is. The men here present are my caste-fellows, but the deceased was not. The sticks with which the deceased was struck resembled the three sticks now produced. The deceased had a cane in his hand, but thicker than the one now produced.

Mr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said : the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 24th instant, at 8-50 p.m. He was then quite unconscious. His clothes were covered with blood, and he had compound comminuted fracture of the skull on the left side. The wound leading to the fracture was about four inches in length. There was a large swelling about five inches in length and one and a half inches in breadth, extending from the right side of the forehead to the left. There was a second swelling about four inches in length between the left eyebrow and the left ear. There was a small contused wound at the outer extremity of the left eyebrow. There was a wound about four inches in length on the outer aspect of the left thigh, at its middle. Both eyes were considerably swollen and discoloured, and he was bleeding from the nose. He did not rally after admission, and died at 4 o'clock the following morning. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at 9-15 that morning. The body was that of a man about thirty years old. It was well nourished. There was a bruise on the left thigh, and the soft parts about the eyes were also much bruised. On removing the scalp the whole of the top, sides, and back of the head were found covered with extravasated congealed blood. In scraping this off, the whole of the left side of the skull from the forehead to the back of the head was one extensive comminuted fracture. At one part of the fracture on the forehead a portion of the brain was protruding. On removing the vault of the skull, the membranes covering the brain and the whole of the left hemisphere were covered with extravasated congealed blood. Corresponding with the seat of the fracture of the skull the brain substance was lacerated. On examining the base of the skull the fracture of the vault was seen to extend to the left temporal bone into the base. The other organs of the body were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. The wounds I have described could be caused by the sticks now produced. Deceased appeared to have received more than one blow on the head. The wounds must have been inflicted with great violence. The skull of the deceased appeared to be of the normal density and thickness.

Sukoo Moosa said : I am proprietor of an oil-press, and live in Gogharee Molla, in a house opposite that in which the deceased lived. On Sunday last, the 24th instant, about 8 p.m., I was standing in the street near the Musjid, talking to a friend. He went into the Musjid and I was walking home, when I saw a crowd and saw Rymutt Nuthoo, Amee Abdoola Kadar, Moosa Kalla, Amun Hussain and Nanka Moosa beating the deceased with sticks similar to the sticks now produced. The deceased fell down while he was being beaten, when all the men I have named ran into my house. I also went in and closed the door and found the men all gone. A number of Pathans came and knocked at my door with sticks, when I became frightened and ran away. All the men I have named are here, except Moosa Kalla.

Ghaega Essa said : I have been crippled in the legs for the last nine months, and now subsist by begging. I occupy a space in the verandah of the house in which the deceased lived. On Sunday, the 24th inst., about 8 or 8-30 p.m., I was in my place in the verandah and the deceased was sitting on a cot in the street, about three yards from me. He was drunk. He had a cane in his hand a little thicker than the one now produced. The deceased got up from his cot, came into the verandah, went to the staircase, and struck the steps twice or thrice with his cane, but did not speak. He immediately returned to his cot and sat down. Just then Rymutt Nuthoo came downstairs and went to the deceased, and asked him why he was making a disturbance. The deceased pointed his stick to Rymutt, but he did not touch him, and he said to Rymutt go away, what is it to you ? Rymutt seized the stick, but deceased would not relinquish it. They struggled together for the stick, when Moosa Kalla, Ameo Abdoola Kadur, and Amun Hassain, ran across the street with sticks and Rymutt went away. They gave the deceased several blows on the head with sticks and knocked him down, as soon as he fell they ran away into Sukoo's house. It was full moon that night, and I saw plainly what occurred. The Police came there almost immediately and took the deceased away in a victoria. He was unconscious and bleeding profusely.

Hazarut Khan Silay Khan, a Pathan lad, was next examined. His evidence corroborated the statement made by the last witness.

Succaram Pandoo, P. C. No. 289 C., was examined. His evidence was, that on the night of the 24th instant he removed deceased from Gogharee Moholla, who was found lying in the street in an unconscious state, and bleeding from the head, in a victoria, to the J. J. Hospital, and he left him there.

The jury, upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Surwarkhan Hajeekhan was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows inflicted upon him with sticks by Rymutt Nuthoo, Moosa Kalla, Amee Abdoola Kadur, Amun Hassain and Nanka Moosa, under such circumstances that it amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THE PARSEE LYING-IN ASYLUM.

A MEETING of the friends and subscribers of the above institution was held on Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee presiding.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman congratulated Dr. Temoolji B. Nariman on the very successful working of the institution.

Dr. Nariman, the honorary secretary and physician of the asylum, read the annual report. He said that it gave him very great pleasure and satisfaction to submit the annual report before the managing committee, as it showed the usefulness and success of the institution, and the growing necessity for the establishment of several more lying-in asylums for the Parsee community. The asylum was opened on the 21st March, 1888, and the first patient was admitted on the 3rd April. During the twelve months 77 females took the benefit of the asylum, seven of whom were admitted in a very precarious state ; but they were all discharged in perfect health. There were 40 male and 38 female infants born in the asylum. He had made arrangements for six patients in the commencement, but as the demand for admission increased, he was obliged to make provision for ten ladies every month, so the number of deliveries next year will average 120. As each patient stops at the asylum for 40 days, and as a separate room had to be given her for five days at least, and as there are only six rooms, the secretary found it very inconvenient to accommodate so many patients at a time. The demand for admission was so great, that if the accommodation were sufficient, there would be from 40 to 50 patients every month. 99 females had already taken advantage of this asylum, 188 others had already been entered on the register for admission, and 580 females had to be refused admission for want of space. The asylum had made such a name that females had sought admission for ten and twenty days only, if they could not be kept for the full term of forty days. The total income of the lying-in asylum fund up to [illegible] was Rs. 18,769.11-4, including the sum collected as fees from patients [illegible] amount to Rs. 2,861. The expenditure up to date was Rs. 12,489.1-4 and the balance in hand was Rs. 6,280-10. The monthly expenditure averaged from Rs. 625 to Rs. 640. Patients sought admission months before their expected date of confinement, and the list of applicants up to January, 1889, was already quite full. Dr. Nariman was of opinion that the asylum would be self-supporting if he could find a large airy place to accommodate larger numbers. Out of 77 females, 4 were admitted free of charge, and 10 were Irani women. The maximum admission fee was fixed at Re. 1 per day, as this was simply an experimental institution. Though the present building was not all that could be desired, he believed it was fairly good, looking to its central locality and its ample ventilation. He found considerable difficulty in securing a desirable house, as the owners would not rent there buildings on account of their orthodox prejudices. He was in favour of keeping two asylums, one for the poor, to be maintained by public charity, and the other for the better classes, which would be self-supporting. He said that the middle classes were as much in need of a lying-in house as the poor looking to the old standing custom of confining females on the ground-floor, whether they were rich or poor, amidst most unhealthy surroundings, where they were exposed to great danger. He, therefore, thought it necessary to provide asylums for both the middle and the poor classes, suggesting that a higher scale of fees might be charged from those who could afford to pay them. In conclusion, he thanked his colleagues, Drs. Cowasji Pestonji, Jehangir J. Cursetji, and Dinshaw Bomonji Master, for their gratuitous services to the asylum. They not only gave their services free, but they also supplied medicines free. They promptly rendered assistance whenever it was required, either during the day or night, and had helped him in the management of the asylum. Dr. Jehangir, having gone to England, had resigned, and his place was not yet filled. Dr. Temoolji expressed satisfaction at the work done by the midwife, and also thanked Surgeon-Major N. Parakh, the consulting physician, for the interest he took in the welfare of the asylum, and for his valuable professional aid.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzoban proposed the adoption of the report and accounts submitted by the honorary secretary and physician to the asylum.

Mr. Shoriarjee Dadabhoy Bharoocha, in seconding the resolution, explained at some length that the objectionable practice as observed by the Parsees of segregating their women in delicate health on the ground-floors of dirty, ill-ventilated houses was contrary to the doctrines propounded, and precepts enjoined in the Vendidad, the holy book of the Parsees, written some thousands of years ago. If the Parsees understood their religion, they would consider it their duty to support an institution which was conducted on principles laid down in their holy books.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Dorabji H. Chichgar proposed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to Doctors T. B. Nariman, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, and Jehangeer J. Cursetjee for their gratuitous services rendered to the institution, and for supplying medicines free of charges to the inmates of the asylum. He said that the success of the institution was in the main due to the efforts of Dr. Nariman and his colleagues, who, at some sacrifice of their private practice, devoted themselves heart and soul for the amelioration of the condition of the women, and for the matter of that the future generation of their community. Dr. Nariman had most successfully assailed the fortress of superstition, and had introduced a reform with which his name would always be associated in the history of the community. It was he who about four years ago boldly came forward, and stated that the comparatively heavy mortality among Parsee women from puerperal fever was due to the objectionable practice prevailing in their community. The fact that all the patients were discharged in perfect health spoke volumes for the great care and caution taken by Dr. Nariman and his colleagues in the treatment of patients. He (Mr. Chichgar) was not speaking the language of exaggeration when he said that the Parsee community owed a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Nariman for the conception of the scheme, and then carrying it out to a successful issue. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai, in seconding the resolution, observed that the fact that all the patients had been discharged in perfect health showed that the medical gentlemen, who had rendered gratuitous services, were unremitting in their attention in the treatment of patients submitted to their care.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, on behalf of the medical gentlemen, thanked Mr. Chichgar for the highly complimentary remarks made by him for their gratuitous services rendered to the institution. It was, he said, the duty of every Parsee to aid the institution to the best of his means and power. The success of the institution was, no doubt, due to the exertions, among others, of Dr. Nariman, but even the latter could have done very little if he had not been aided in his efforts by Mrs. Nariman, who constantly attended the asylum, and looked not only after the comforts and convalescence of the patients, but kept a keen and watchful eye over the proper and economic management of the institution. (Applause.) He hoped the meeting would unanimously pass a vote of thanks to Mrs. Nariman, who contributed chiefly to the success of the institution. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Burjorjee S. Saroli proposed a vote of thanks to the managing committee for their disinterested labours and their handsome contributions or [illegible] for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the institution.

Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman, as one of the committee, said that they had done very little, the whole thing being carefully attended to by Dr. Nariman.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman then proposed that the meeting having been convinced of the success of the institution, they were of opinion that a fund should be started for the purpose of building a large and commodious asylum for the use of the Parsee community. In the first place, he thanked the previous speakers for speaking in such flattering terms about his humble services, as well as those of Mrs. Nariman, rendered to the institution. He impressed upon the mind of his hearers the necessity of establishing some half-a-dozen lying-in asylums in different parts of the town. Dr. Nariman then announced amidst loud cheers that a Parsee gentleman, who never gave out his name, had contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the proposed new building fund.

Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, in seconding the resolution made a long and elaborate speech, urging his co-religionists to contribute freely towards the fund. He said that the scheme of the lying-in hospital was first discussed in the Bai Bhikaijee Shapoorjee School, which was built by their esteemed chairman (Mr. Bangalee), a staunch reformer of the Parsee community, and they had met that day in a building which was erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, another equally zealous reformer of his day, to celebrate the consummation and success of that scheme. The success of a scheme, which had been experimented upon only for about a year, was the best indication of the general progress made by the community. He did not in the least doubt that the institution opened up brighter prospects of healthier generations in the future.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A CASTE DISPUTE AMONG THE MEMMONS.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Hamilton specially heard a case, in which very many respectable Mahomedans were involved. Haji Hassan Haji Chatni, a retired merchant, charged Abdool Ahmed Kudwin and seven other Mahomedans, the first, with using threatening and abusive language, and the others with aiding and abetting him in the same. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. F. R. Vickajee and Messrs. Jardine, Kirkpatrick, Brown, Hemming, and Hakim, appeared for the several defendants.

The facts of the case, as appeared from the information, is as follows. The complainant and defendants represented different factions of the Hali Memmon caste, and owing to the former's interference with a certain tomb in a mosque on the Pydhownee road, the ill-feeling which already existed was greatly embittered. The complainant held a position of trust in connection with the mosque, and sometime ago had occasion to make certain structural alterations in the building. A wall which was to be erected near the tomb was commenced, but was objected to by the others. The matter led to litigation, and a good deal of correspondence ensued between the parties. While passing along Nacoda Street on the 31st May, the complainant alleged that he saw the defendants sitting outside the house of the second defendant, Mahomed Hajee Alli, and the first Abdool Ahmed commenced to abuse him calling him "soor." Following his example the other defendants also abused the complainant, who with difficulty kept his temper and did not take the law into his own hands. He met two or three friends shortly after and told them of the affair, asking them at the same time to give evidence of the fact. Complainant then reported the matter to the police, and was referred to a magistrate.

In cross-examination the complainant contradicted himself. He said that he was accompanied at the time by a friend, and then denied there was any one with him at the time, and afterwards mentioned three persons who, he said, were with him. He refused to [illegible] the language that was used to him, as the abuse was so disgraceful that he could not repeat it. If he did so it would affect his character. (Laughter.)

The evidence of two witnesses was then recorded, but it did not disclose anything new.

At close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kirkpatrick asked his Worship to dismiss the case. He maintained that there was no proof of the language, and neither of the witnesses deposed to hearing any.

His Worship discharged all the defendants. He held that no case had been made out, and pointed out the discrepancies which existed between the statements of the witnesses and that made by the complainant before the police.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for compensation for his client. He urged that the charge had clearly been brought out of spite, and the defendants had been put to a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

His Worship refused to award any compensation, being of opinion the accused should be satisfied with the dismissal of the case.

The court was crowded during the hearing of the case with caste-fellows.

THE HYDERABAD "TELEGRAPH" CASE

BEFORE the Cantonment of Magistrate, Secunderabad on Friday, the case Imperatrix *versus* Snell came up for hearing.

Punctually at 11 o'clock as Capt. Muir came on the bench, the pleader for the prosecution opened his case. He said that he charged the accused under Section 26, clause B. of the Telegraph (Act No. 13 of 1885.) But as the Magistrate has no power to award more than three months' imprisonment, the case will be better dealt with by a higher tribunal. He had, he said, sufficient evidence to make up a "prima facie" case against the accused, and concluded by proposing to examine Colonel Ludlow.

Colonel Ludlow said :—"I am Inspector General of Police in his Highness' service, and have been deputed to investigate this case by Government. Exhibit No. I is the letter which Hillier wrote to the Editor of the *Pioneer*, informing him of the accused's ability to furnish copies of telegrams, passing between the Residency and the Foreign Office at Home about the Deccan Mining Scandal, and requesting to know what payment he was prepared to make. On receipt of that letter, I took steps to identify the handwriting by sending up a note to Hillier asking him about some seeds. I received a reply to that enquiry, and on comparing the hand-writing with that of the letter addressed to the Editor of the *Pioneer*, I found it to be the writing of one and the same individual. I also noticed that the communication to the Editor of the *Pioneer* was written on a piece of foolscap paper cut out of a book. I therefore requested the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, under whom Hillier is employed as Superintendent of the Rasul Gardens, to send me all the books which are kept by Hillier in order to get at the book from which that sheet of paper was torn out. I have failed to find it. I also sent for Hillier to my house where I conducted my police duties, and where he made a statement implicating Snell as the person who supplied him with copies of the telegrams in question. I then called at the Secunderabad Telegraph Office in order to see Snell. He was then absent, but another Signaller named Willis was there. Whilst I was engaged making some enquiries from him, Snell came in. Until then I did not know that Abdul Haq was in any way connected with this case at all. Snell stated in his confession that a copy of a message from the Resident to the Foreign Office at Home requesting adjournment of the Parliamentary enquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal, till the arrival of his Highness' delegates in England, was given to Abdul Haq. About this time both Snell and Hillier were confronted, the result of which was that the latter made a second statement, at which I was not present. Snell said nothing about the 5,000 rupees offered to him, but Willis informed me that Hillier, in the presence of one Venkata Krishnaswamy, made Snell the offer. I investigated the conspiracy up to the stage of Snell's statement, and Mr. Sawell took it out of my hands from that stage forward. Here Colonel Ludlow described in detail the different arrests that were made by the former, on the informations that were laid before him. In cross-examination, Colonel Ludlow kept the Court in a state of intense merriment. The first question asked was—You are Inspector General of Police in the Moglai now and have been Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police here before. You must therefore possess a corresponding amount of influence ? Answer :—Well, I don't want to be conceited or blow my own trumpet. This answer elicited such an outburst of laughter that the Court itself was convulsed, and throughout the long cross-examination (he was at the box for three and half hours) there was a good deal of smart response.

Thurgacholam, a confidential clerk in the Residency, said I was in the Bolarum Residency sometime about the 10th ultimo. The Resident was there then. Telegrams used to be sent through me and sometimes through the First Assistant Resident direct.

Cross-examined.—Have you any recollection of a telegram from the Resident to the Government of India requesting postponement of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee in England until the arrival of the delegates from Hydarabad ? Answer :—The telegram was sent to the telegraph office at Bolarum. I despatched it by the peon or orderly. I do not remember which. I have a copy of the telegram in question. I produce it. It is a certified copy of the one I despatched.

Cross-examined by Mr. Battenburg : I copied the telegram on Tuesday last by order of the First Assistant Resident. I got the order through the Head Clerk who fetched the draft of the telegram and directed me to copy therefrom.

Third Witness.—Private O'Connor said—I was a signaller in the Bolarum Signal Office on or about the 10th May last. I remember sending away several telegrams that day. I cannot say whether I despatched this particular telegram or not

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, making the price £67⅞ again, is the only change advised by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening. The English and French Funds were steady at 99⅛ for Consols and 106 for Rentes. Silver was still worth 42½d. per oz.; but private advices say that there was none offering.

The Mincing Lane Markets were without change in any of the items usually wired; but Wheat was firmer, and an advance of 6d. per quarter is reported in Club No. 2, to arrive, *via* the Canal, at 30s. 9d. per quarter. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,340,000 quarters, which is 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, the total sales, including 600 Surats, having reached only 8,000 bales; but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged all round. This afternoon the market closed steady; sales 7,000, inclusive of 500 Surats, and rates still unaltered in every item. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

A smaller week's business, by 10,000 bales, is shown by the statistics given under yesterday's date, the total sales for the six days having aggregated 60,000 bales; while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 15,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales than during the previous week. The total Liverpool Stock, which stood yesterday at 639,000 bales, had thus become lighter during the week by 37,000 bales; and compared with the two previous years showed a falling off of 168,000 bales, and 24,000 bales, respectively, as will be seen from the figures which we give below for comparison. The total visible supply had further decreased since the previous Friday by 120,000 bales. The figures for the corresponding week last year are missing, but as against 1886 the deficiency shown is some 308,000 bales. The Stock of Surats in Liverpool yesterday was 72,000 bales, shewing a decrease of 2,000 bales for the week; while the visible supply of East Indian Cotton had fallen of during the same period by 53,000 bales. Afloat for the United Kingdom there were 70,000 bales of East Indians less than at this time last year; while, as against 1886, there were yesterday 37,000 bales fewer upon the water.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 3-16 cents, yesterday; but August Futures were 11 points higher, at 10·25 cents. To-day's message reports no change whatever in rates. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports now show an increase of 242,000 bales compared with last year, and of 132,000 bales as against 1886; and with the full ultimate outturn to which these figures for the present season point, there appears to be no substantial ground for anticipating a higher range of prices provided the next reports regarding the growing crop should be favourable both as to condition and forwardness. The latter point is of much importance in connection with the present state of the Liverpool Stock and off-take, as much delay in the first arrivals of the new crop would be likely to give a handle to the "bulls;" but, on the other hand, enhanced rates will lead to curtailed consumption, and, as we have seen lately, the market is in the hands of the trade.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	15,000	4,000	18,000
" exports to U. K.	21,000	11,000	31,000
" " Continent	16,000	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,431,000	5,189,000	5,399,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,677,000	2,561,000	2,380,000
" " Cont. " "	1,764,000	1,675,000	1,698,000
" Stock in the Ports	277,000	273,000	325,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,630,000	Missing	1,837,980
" Surats	336,000		424,970

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	639,000	807,000	863,010
" London	14,000	27,000	20,000
American Afloat	39,000	10,000	79,000
East Indian "	50,000	120,000	87,000
	738,000	964,000	849,010
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5 15-16d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 5-16d.	4d.	3½d.
Differences	1 1d.	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.

Although we have had a more active day here in Cotton than we had yesterday, the business done has been only on a moderate scale, and well within 2,000 bales, all told. From shippers there has been little enquiry, but local spinners have been in the market again, and must be credited with the bulk of the purchases reported. The principal demand has been for Nuggur, of which some 1,500 bales were taken at Rs. 200 per candy; the other purchases having consisted of Bengals, at Rs. 190-93; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 199 per candy.

WHEAT has continued steady at the old quotations; but there has been much less enquiry to-day, and only a small business has transpired.

SEEDS have also been out of request, and transactions have been upon a small scale. Prices, however, are steady, all round, at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,865 bales.
Wheat	15,340 owts.
Linseed	5,267 "
Rapeseed	16,411 "
Poppyseed	1,174 "

FREIGHTS are dull, and business is reported for Liverpool for next month, at 16s. 6d. per ton. The following are the rates now named for ready cargo:—

	Wheat, &c. p. ton.
Liverpool, Cotton	17s. 6d. to 18s.
London "	17s. 6d. " 17s. 6d.
Hull "	17s. 6d. " 17s.
Dunkirk "	19s. " 18s. 3d.
Havre "	
Antwerp "	17s. 6d. " 17s.
Marseilles "	17s. 6d. " 16s. 3d.
Genoa "	17s 6d. " 18s.
Trieste & Venice	42s. 6d. at ex. 2s. 27s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and weak to-day, and rates are partially 1-32d. lower than yesterday's level at closing. A little Bank, Telegraphic and Demand were done in the morning at 1s 4 3-32d.; and we hear of a few 3 months' sight Francs having been placed at 1·71 and some sterling documents, at the same usance, at 1s. 4 7-32d, but business generally has been upon the smallest scale. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16 "
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Francs do.	1·71 to 1·71d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active for the settlement, and Four per cents. have been largely sold at 100 5-16, which has been the rate throughout the day. For the next (30th July) account par has been still the rate; and 105 (nominal) for 4 per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quiet, with rates for Mill Scrip rather irregular. Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares have declined Rs. 40; Morarjee Gokuldas, Rs. 20; Swadeshi, Rs. 15; and Mahalakshmi and Manecklji Petit, Rs. 2½. Framji Petit and Khatao Mucconji, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 5 each; and Alliance, Rs. 3½. Fort Press shares are Rs. 100 down. Prince of Wales Press have declined Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading have fallen Rs. 25, and Rs. 5 for the first and second issue, respectively. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.
BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct. 862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do. 930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do. 810
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank	10,000	8	6	6 do. 120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	30,000	100	all	17½ do. 289
National Bank of India	37,500	1125		5 pct. 135
		250		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 21, at Almora, the wife of Rolland Anderson, Esq., 1-3rd Goorkhas, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, of a son, (still-born.)
CHRISTIAN—June 27, at Hajipur, Tirhoot, the wife of John Christian, Opium Department, of a son.
WOODS—June 28, at Allahabad, Mrs E P Woods, of a daughter.
PASSANAH—June 28, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Albert Passanah, Amraoti, East Berar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATHAM—DAVIDSON—June 27, at Christ's Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev J P Ellwood, CMS, the Rev W Latham, B A, CMS, to Susanna Francis Davidson, third daughter of the late James Davidson, BCS, formerly Judge of the High Court, Agra.
PIKE—GORDON—June 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev H M M Hackett, Herbert Watson, B C S, eldest son of Thelwell Pike, M D, Great Malvern, to Effie Beatrice, eldest daughter of D Clunes Gordon, Allahabad.
ROBERTSON—OSBORN—June 26, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen, M.A., senior Cathedral Chaplain, Alexander, youngest son of Alexander Robertson, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, NB, to Mary Evelyn Ann, eldest daughter of Ashby Greanough Osborn, MRCS, Dover, Kent, and grand-daughter of the late Rev C F Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.
WHISTLER—ROBINSON—June 26, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev W F Armstrong, B A, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev H J Spence-Gray, M.A., Fuller Whistler, Esq., M.A., Lieutenant, Highland Light Infantry, to Gwenllian Annie, second daughter of W A Robinson, Esq., Principal, Aitchinson College, Lahore.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES-LEE—June 26, at Lahore, the infant son of John and Mary Bridges-Lee, suddenly from hæmorrhage into the lungs. Aged 4 days.
HALL—June 14, at the Medical College Hospital, of heat apoplexy, Edward Hall, late Inspector, Bengal Police, Cattack, aged 70 years.
TAYLER—June 14, at Simla, Lillie Tayler, the dearly loved wife of Colonel J L Tayler, R A.
QUINN—June 20, at Bangalore, from typhoid fever, Charles Edward [illegible] of Dr Quinn, aged 17 years and 24 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888.

THE announcement that the Emperor William within a month of his accession will proceed in state to St. Petersburg, escorted by eight iron-clads, and accompanied by an honest broker to discuss matters in a friendly spirit with his relative the Emperor Alexander, will produce in Paris—and elsewhere—what the French call profound emotion. A few weeks since if any Zadkiel had foretold that in the middle of July the iron-clads of Germany would steam up the Baltic, everyone would have believed it a mere subordinate incident in the war which all Europe expected. The demonstration is not hostile, but in the highest degree indicative of a desire to establish the most friendly relations between Germany and Russia. The unexpected has once again happened. The Hussar Prince whose accession to the throne was regarded on all hands as the signal for the outbreak of the dreaded conflagration, seems to have enormously facilitated the most ardent and quite unconcealed desire of Prince Bismarck to re-establish the old cordiality with Russia, which for forty years has been the keystone of the foreign policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. During the Crimean War, during the campaign of Sadowa, during the Franco-German War, the two Powers preserved a perfect understanding, which was very embarrassing to the enemies of each in turn, and in the main was profitable to Germany and to Russia, more especially to Germany, which was dexterous in reaping the advantages attainable from a benevolent neutrality which cost little. The danger of a rupture between Germany and Russia has never been so real and so imminent as that between the former Power and France, and Russia and Austria. Russia could not afford to stand by with folded arms while France was dismembered for the aggrandisement of her most formidable neighbour, and Germany from similar motives is pledged by solemn treaty to make common cause with Austria if Russia crosses her frontier. But of direct antagonism there is none; the desirability of an accommodation has always been present to the thoughts of Prince Bismarck. The old Emperor William I. in his last words besought those around his bedside to cultivate friendly relations with the Emperor of Russia. Those impressive admonitions have evidently not been lost upon his grandson. That the object of the journey made to the northern Capital with so much display is to re-establish an intimate dynastic understanding with Russia cannot be doubted. Europe will listen with bated breath for the first indications of the basis on which pending differences are to be arranged. The anxiety will naturally be greatest in France, for which country the issues may be immediate and momentous. It is not however by any means certain or even probable that the Russian Cabinet will consent to give to Germany a free hand in Western Europe. The reasons which in 1875 caused the Emperor Alexander II. to intervene at one of the most critical moments of French history to prevent a new invasion still retain all their cogency. Prince Bismarck's maxim *do ut des*—give and take—forbids the belief that Germany will not obtain an equivalent for whatever good offices she may be prepared to give Russia for the renewal of old friendship. The oft-repeated assurance that Russia could do what she pleased in Bulgaria will probably now receive practical application. It is already intimated that the intention is to make Russia the Paramount Power over Bulgaria, and Austria over Servia. It remains to be seen whether Russia will accede to any increase of the indemnification already received by the Dual-Monarchy in the acquisition of Bosnia and the Herzegovina for the Czar's gains on the side of Bulgaria. The pressure on the Austrian frontier will naturally be diminished if Russia receives the satisfaction that she desires in the Balkan Peninsula. With Russia on good terms with Germany France will find it necessary to defer the war for the recovery of the lost provinces for which she is supposed to be so eager. General Boulanger will have time to look about him. There is no reason to suppose that the French people will regard it as an unmixed calamity to be obliged to postpone hostilities for another year at least so as to get the Great Exhibition, which is to commemorate the centenary of the taking of the Bastille, comfortably over. Besides, the new artillery for which General Boulanger last year obtained a vote of three millions sterling has not yet been completed; the re-organisation of that important arm will take three years, according to the calculations. On the other hand the Lepel rifle is ready; while the new German rifle which is to be its analogue is as yet in the making. A little interval of peace and quietness may be of use all round. Lord Salisbury cannot read the announcement in the *Standard* of the approaching visit to St. Petersburg with the satisfaction to which he gave such unwise utterance about the "glad tidings of great joy." An alliance between Germany and Austria to hold France in awe is one thing; but an alliance between the same Powers and Russia to settle the Eastern question as may seem to them good, is a very different matter, though it follows naturally and logically from that military alliance which so favourably impressed his Lordship. Does Prince Bismarck take due account of the "Reed painted to look like Iron" as he sets out for St. Petersburg? He probably takes note of Lord Salisbury's pathetic wish that Lord Wolseley would "guide" the Government, and leave off criticising it.

FROM all the accounts we have received it is but too plain that by moving into their present position in the Fort the students of Elphinstone College have fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. The old Elphinstone College was ill-adapted for an Arts College, but the east wing of the fine building made for the Government Press is still more unsuitable. Those concerned will decidedly lose rather than gain by the exchange, unless the west instead of the east wing is given up for educational purposes. It is quite clear that Government intended to treat the College most liberally, and therefore gave it the ornamental front of the building with its spacious verandahs and wide staircase. The building is to be called the Elphinstone College, and therefore it seemed natural that the most conspicuous and honourable part of the building should be given up to the use of the College. But unfortunately the students are more nearly concerned with the inside of the building than with the architectural features it displays to the spectator from outside. Give a student cool and above all quiet lecture rooms, and he can easily dispense with the honour and glory of having the roof and facade of his College elaborately ornamented. Unfortunately, the indispensable requisite of quietness is not supplied by the front portion of the building now to be named the Elphinstone College. The students fully appreciate the privilege of being settled in a more central position, close to the University Library and within a few minutes' walk of the Sea Face, but they complain that this advantage is more than counterbalanced by greater disadvantages. The old Elphinstone College was noisy, but cool and breezy. The rooms assigned to the College in the new printing press building are hot and noisier. They are hot, as they are doubly defended against the refreshing west wind, first, by the east wing of the new building, and, secondly, by the Secretariat. They are noisier than the old lecture rooms, because the tram-cars that pass are more continuous, and not separated, as they were in the old building, from the class rooms by an intervening compound. Add to this that the rooms are very large, far too large for any classes that the College is likely to have before the Twentieth Century, and it will be seen that the students must have great difficulty in simply hearing the lectures, and that the professors must shout like so many stentors if they wish to be heard. Nor must the amount of harm done by the noise of the rattling and jingling tram-cars be measured merely by the physical difficulty of hearing and being heard. The mental results are still worse. University students have to learn many subjects which require severe mental study and concentrated attention, which are quite incompatible with loud and continuous noise. No doubt the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties is an admirable thing. But in Bombay at any rate there are quite enough unavoidable difficulties for the students to contend against without imposing on them others that are unnecessary and might easily be avoided. Most of the students are very poor, and cannot pay their travelling expenses, their College and Universities' fees, and buy their text-books, without great privation and self-sacrifice on their own part or on the part of their relations. These difficulties could not be removed from the Indian student's path unless education were made gratuitous, a change which would probably be even more ruinous to the cause of education itself than to the finances of the country. But let us at least not go out of our way to increase the difficulties of the unfortunate students in their progress to knowledge. They surely ought to be moved into quiet class rooms in which they can receive the greatest possible benefit from the lectures of the professors, when the change can be effected without expense, without trouble, and without interfering with anybody's comforts. This can be done by simply transferring the College from the east to the west wing of the building. If there is any insuperable difficulty in effecting this change in its entirety, at least, it is imperatively necessary that three or four lecture rooms should be provided for the College at a reasonable distance from the noise of a crowded thoroughfare in the west wing, or else in the south wing, which has not yet been occupied. But there does not seem to be any conceivable objection to the transfer to the College authorities of the west wing, which is now occupied by the volumes of the old Secretariat records. The most natural remedy for the present unfortunate state of affairs would obviously be that the records and the College should change places. By ordering this to be done Government would follow the sensible example of the undertaker who, finding that one of his horses jumped about in the shafts of the mourning coaches and so annoyed the mourners driving to the funeral, transferred it to the hearse. The mourners complained when they were jolted about on their way to the cemetery, but when the unruly horse was put into the hearse no more complaints were heard. A similar judicious change should be made in the interests of the students of Elphinstone College. Musty old records have no objection to any number of tram-cars jingling past in their immediate proximity, but sensitive students are well nigh maddened thereby. Let then the aggrieved students be moved to the quiet of the west wing, where there would be nothing to distract them from their studies. Unless this is done, the old and healthy rivalry for University distinctions between the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges will no longer be a race with a fair field and no favour, but a handicap in which the Bombay College will carry very heavy weight.

WE are informed that Mr. F. Larpent intends to appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of Government dismissing him from the Public Service, and praying for a retrial. We have carefully abstained from committing ourselves to any opinion upon this painful and curious case, as, in the absence of local knowledge, it was difficult to know how to estimate the relative value of conflicting evidence. We confine ourselves now to stating that if the grounds on which the Secretary of State will be asked for a retrial be substantiated, it will be the duty of the public to suspend their judgment and await the issue of a fuller inquiry. This is not the less due to a public servant who for twenty years served the State in the Financial Department because appearances are now so desperately against him. His official superiors have testified, and we are informed are still ready to testify, that in the Financial Department Mr. Larpent proved himself a valuable and useful public servant. He was regarded as a representative and strong advocate of the rights and aspirations of the Uncovenanted Service, and it is alleged, we know not if upon good grounds, that he made himself many enemies by the freedom with which he canvassed what he considered the jobbery of the Civil Service. Be this as it may, he was in 1885 appointed in the course of his service Deputy Accountant-General at Lahore. In the close of that year he was asked to accept the office of Registrar of the Punjab University upon the retirement of Dr. Leitner. It is alleged, and the fact can easily be verified by those on the spot, that an investigation of the accounts of the University was made by the new Registrar as part of his duty, and that he discovered and reported that large sums of money which had been granted for special purposes by donors had been laid out upon objects foreign to those for which the money had been presented. It is further stated that amongst those who were annoyed at the animadversion on the fact that the trust fund was applied for purposes outside those for which it was intended, were certain of the past Vice-Chancellors, and that the matter gave rise to a good deal of ill-will and heart-burning. It is a part of Mr. Larpent's case that inasmuch as he was believed to have incurred the displeasure of persons in high position he became a mark for the hostility of others who circulated, rightly or wrongly, rumours detrimental to his integrity, which ultimately culminated in open charges of bribery preferred by the *Tribune*, a native paper, published in Lahore. Mr. Larpent asked to be allowed to prosecute that paper, but permission was refused. A Committee of the Senate of the University was appointed to investigate the charges. Mr. Baden Powell was appointed president of the Committee, and he obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor a promise of immunity from civil and criminal proceedings for anyone who would give evidence incriminating the Registrar. It is certain that a large number of men availed themselves of the invitation to testify against Mr. Larpent. They produced promissory notes purporting to be in his handwriting which they represented to be security for the refunding of bribes. In the event the Senate found the charges proved, and Mr. Larpent has been dismissed from the service. The Government in dismissing him have declined to furnish a copy of the report, and without giving reasons for their decision deem it sufficient to say that while acquitting the accused on the third charge they believe the other charges to be fully proved. No reference is made to the extra judicial character of the tribunal which investigated the charges. It is obviously the right of a public servant whose official career is brought to an end, and who is cast penniless on the world, to claim that the safeguards which the law casts around an accused person shall not be denied him. If they have not been secured by the methods of the informal commission, presided over by Mr. Baden Powell—which we do not impugn or approve, having no materials for arriving at an independent opinion—it is to be hoped that Lord Cross will direct a retrial, so as to establish beyond a doubt the guilt or the innocence of the appellant. The right of appeal is not less but more essential when the tribunal on whose decision punishment is awarded is exceptional and informal. It would have been far better on every account had the facts of the case been arrived at in a regularly constituted Court of Law.

WHEN Lord Salisbury insists in the House of Lords that France could easily assemble and embark a hundred thousand men in a single night for the invasion of England, and the Prime Minister can only say that the naval advisers of the Government "almost" ridicule the idea, the time is not happily chosen to press upon the House of Commons the proposal to tunnel the English Channel. With a great scare on, of which the spending departments hope to make full use, it is not to be supposed that the country will care to expend £12,000,000 on an enterprise which would have the effect of making future scares perennial. That the tunnel could ever be turned to practical account for military operations directed against England by France, or by the latter country against the former, it is difficult to believe. The moral and military certainty that the tunnel would prove the grave of any force that sought to make use of it for a truculent purpose, would deter any but the most hairbrained from making the attempt. An explosion of a hundredweight of dynamite, an infusion of carbonic acid or any mephitic gas, the opening of a sluice which could fill the tunnel knee-deep with sea water, would settle accounts once and for all with every man of the invading host. But this is not the time to take stock of the means of rendering the tunnel a particularly dangerous route for a possible invader. The instinct of the country is averse to any flirting with the question.

WE (*Catholic Examiner*) are happy to learn that his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay continues to make most satisfactory progress. His medical attendants pronounce him to be convalescent, but they consider it a needful precaution that for some time longer he should not return to Bombay.

NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG, K. C. S. I., arrived in Hyderabad from Poona on Thursday last. He was received with distinction. His Excellency the Minister being at the Station to receive him, together with his Private Secretary, Major Gough, Colonel Marshall and Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk were also at the station.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON is again in trouble with his eye-sight, a fuel which at a time when the new Railway Bill is likely to make an unusual demand on it is doubly to be regretted. The agents of all the railway companies in India have been supplied with draft of the Bill, and requested to communicate their

TELEGRAMS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

I hear that Sir Lepel Griffin has been informed that the Hyderabad Residency is open to him if he is disposed to take it, but that he is still undecided as to whether he will resume service in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SAFETY OF WHITE PACHA.

CAIRO, JUNE 29.

White Pacha and a large number of followers have arrived in the Bahr-Gazel Province.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck will sail for St. Petersburg, after a fortnight, escorted by eight ironclads.

BERLIN, JUNE 30.

The place where the meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar will take place has not been fixed.

It is expected that the meeting will result in an agreement between Germany and Russia that Austria should be paramount in Servia, while Russia should hold similar influence in Bulgaria.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

LORD WOLSELEY APPREHENDS A FRENCH INVASION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Lords last evening a debate took place regarding our National defences.

Lord Wolseley insisted that France could easily assemble and embark at the Channel ports an expeditionary force of 100,000 men in a single night.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in replying to the debate, said that the advisers of the Admiralty almost ridiculed the idea of the noble lord.

In concluding his speech Lord Salisbury wished that Lord Wolseley would guide instead of criticizing the Government.

A SORTING LIBEL CASE.

In the action for libel brought against the proprietor of the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* by Mr. Wood, the Jockey, the jury found the verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

THE GOLD IN SARANGOLLA.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said that when the official report relative to the finding of gold in Sarangolla was received the Secretary of State for India will consider whether it is necessary to order an expert to visit the fids.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The polling for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Isle of Thet, caused by the death of Colonel King Harman resulted as follows :—

	Votes.
Hon. William Lowther, Conservative ...	3,540.
Mr. Hugesan, Gladstonian	2,880.
Conservative majority	660

THE TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, JUNE 29.

All the available troops in Natal, and the Royal Scots, stationed at Cape Town, have been ordered to proceed to Zululand.

THE RESIDENCY OF HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

Mr. Cordery is applying for extension of leave, and Mr. Hovell will remain for the present Resident at Hyderabad, though it is rumoured in London that the permanent appointment has been offered to Sir Lepel Griffin.

PETROLEUM INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

A meeting of the selected members of Council was held at Simla on Saturday afternoon to consider Mr. Nobel's proposals in regard to the petroleum investigations in the Punjab. Mr. Nobel wishes to form a restricted company for the purpose of carrying out the work.

THE MACGREGOR PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The portrait of Sir Charles MacGregor, by Mr. James Archer, of the Royal Academy, Scotland, will be unveiled in the Town Hall here, on Tuesday afternoon, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. H. E. the Viceroy, it is stated, will be present.

BENGAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

During the temporary absence of Mr. D. W. Campbell, Agent of the E. I. R. Company, Mr. R. C. S. Mackenzie will act for him.

Mr. E. T. Atkinson, Accountant-General of Bengal, takes three months' privilege leave from the beginning of July, and Mr. C. I. Weir will officiate for him during his absence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 29.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 21st instant, arrived here this morning.

JULY 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Maria Theresa left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	42⅛

JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅛
4 per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000 bales.
" " Surats.....	6,000 "
" " Imports of Account...	34,000 "
" " Surats ...	6,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	639,000 "
" " Surats...	72,000 "
" Stock in London	14,000 "

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that Major Selby, speaking in reference to the nomination by the Government of Bombay of the Municipal Commissioner to a seat on the Extension Committee, delivered himself as follows on a question of Governmental etiquette :—

It was not treating the Corporation with the consideration which the governing body of the city merited when the Government appointed any of the executive officers of the Municipality on a Committee without so much as having the courtesy of asking whether their services could or could not be spared.

Now I want to know whether the Government of Bombay, in Major Selby's opinion, was treating the Government of India with the consideration it deserved when it appointed Major Selby, one of the Government of India's Royal Engineer Officers, employed in the Railway Department, to a seat on the Corporation without so much as having the courtesy of asking whether his services could or could not be spared? The value of precedent in such cases is so obvious that an answer to this question ought to be forthcoming.

There is also another point on which information is desirable. Who does duty for Major Selby in the Railway Department under the Government of India while he is employed on the Corporation as nominee of the Government of Bombay?

June 30. SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

THE CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

A QUESTION affecting the continuity and efficiency of the preventive measures which the Corporation and the Government have concurred in for safeguarding the city against the spread of epidemics is of so much importance that the real character of the representations made on the subject when the Corporation was asked to refuse to vote money for a site for the second of the cholera hospitals should not be left in doubt. Dr. Blaney writes to a contemporary to say that it is the victim of "misrepresentation"; that he did not say there was "no need" of cholera hospitals, but that he objected only to the establishment of one in a particular locality for reasons specially applicable thereto.

Here is the report of what Dr. Blaney said in the Corporation as it is reported in the very paper which is simple enough to publish his statement that he made no objection to cholera hospitals :—

The Municipal Commissioner reminded him that he (Dr. Blaney) had signed, some four years ago, as a member of the Committee, a report recommending the Corporation to sanction six hospitals in different parts of Bombay for infectious diseases. It would be absurd to contend that anything that was signed or agreed to to-day should not be disturbed for ever more. It would be equally absurd to say that upon the clear evidence of facts that which was good for the city should not be adopted, because at some antique or anterior date something else was proposed. If his name was attached to the antique report, there was also the name of Doctor Blanc attached to it. It was proved beyond all doubt that temporary hospitals, put up in such crowded localities would be centres of infection, spreading the disease to the healthy population.

The following report of Dr. Blaney's denunciation and repudiation of the cholera hospitals which he had himself moved the Corporation to provide, is reported in the *Bombay Gazette* :—

He had been reminded the other day by the Commissioner that his name had been fixed to a report recommending the Corporation to sanction similar hospitals in different parts of Bombay, and the Commissioner had asked very exultingly, "How will you get out of that?" Well, he would try and get out of it. Dr. Arnott had very justly told the Corporation that it was a very antiquated report; and in sanitary and scientific sense it was certainly an antiquated report. Was it to be said that a thing which had been signed or agreed to to-day could not be disturbed for ever more? The Corporation itself changed its own resolutions. At times it did not know its own mind.

Dr. Blaney, proceeding with his remarks, said it had never come before the Committee that they should put these hospitals in crowded localities. But the hospital, proposed to be established in Khetwady would really be a centre for the spread of disease, and would be dangerous to the health of the people inhabiting it.

The whole purpose of the skeleton hospitals is to have a place of refuge close at hand for those dwelling in populous parts of the city, so that the patients may not die neglected in their crowded homes. And against that system, approved by the Corporation, the doctor spoke, repudiating the report he had himself signed, and denounced the hospitals as "*foci* of disease." Are they *foci* of disease? If so, does he think they are needed? For in his letter he writes that he does not say they are *not* needed. There is a great want of lucidity in these inconsistencies.

As a matter of scientific knowledge, are cholera hospitals *foci* of disease? On this point it may be as well to quote the testimony—amongst many others, whom we will cite on another occasion—of Dr. Poucel, who read a paper on 2nd August, 1884, before the National Society of Medicine, in Marseilles, in which he stated :—

Of the staff of our two hospitals, including medical officers, nurses and attendants, occupying the cholera wards in 1865 and 1866, not one person was attacked by the disease. A like result was experienced at Cairo in 1865, where more than one hundred persons were occupied with the cholera patients; at Naples, at Mansurah, where, of eighty hospital attendants, not one was attacked; at Damietta, where, of more than sixty attendants, only one was attacked; and at Constantinople, during 1855 and 1856, as reported by Cazelas, the whole of the hospital staff escaped the disease. It is the same at our Pharo Hospital, where no single case of cholera has declared itself in the staff. Cholera never attacked the persons attached to the hospital service. During the month that this hospital has received cholera patients, has it become a *focus* of the disease? The statistics show that the locality in which it is placed is that part of all the city which is perhaps the most spared, in spite of the little dirty houses over-crowded, the stagnant waters in the low part, a population of children free from every hygienic rule: all the conditions are united for constituting a *focus* of cholera, and the *focus* is not constituted. The Pharo Hospital was visited every day by numerous persons to see the patients, to make enquiries, even from curiosity. No one took the disease there. This, it must be confessed, is a strange contagious disease which spares the persons who come in contact with its victims. There are, however, other facts on record. At Toulon, and at Marseilles, in the year 1865, several persons forming part of the staff were attacked, of whom some died.

The first class of facts demonstrates that congregating cholera patients in a hospital does not necessarily create a *focus* from which the disease is spread.

The second demonstrates that dwelling with cholera patients does not preserve from cholera the persons attending on them.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	15 17	15 10	15 28	11 99
June 30, Saturday.....	2 90	2 86	2 75	3 01
July 1, Sunday.....	3 44	2 98	2 90	3 43
Total..	21 51	20 94	20 93	18 43
Total corresponding date of last year ...	23 66	23 57	22 81	24 18

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE, 13.

SIR Richard Temple understands Hindustani; that fact, probably, does not strike you as being very remarkable. But it did so strike a number of people when, on Tuesday last, Sir Richard took up the *role* of Assistant Interpreter and helped Mr. Fardoonji Jamshedji to fully set forth the meaning of the Mohsin-ul-Mulk, while that gentleman was giving evidence. In half-a-dozen different places I have seen paragraphs from admiring observers of the versatile ex-Governor of Bombay pointing out his marvellous knowledge of strange tongues and the peculiar air of distinction which this fact gave to the Committee. I am not exaggerating when I say this little incident set men a-talking must fluently. Sir Richard scored. This is not to be wondered at. Anything more learned and punditlike than Sir Richard's massive and mobile features when Sir Henry James handed him a Persian document and asked him to check the original while he (Sir Henry) read the translation, has not often been witnessed. Sir Richard seemed thoroughly master of the language of "the learned." So much so, indeed, that one looks forward with interest to a new translation of Hafiz, with chromo-lithographs, as a companion-volume to his recent sumptuous work on the Holy Land. Candour compels me to say that the corrections, or rather additions, to the answers Mr. Fardoonji Jamshedji reported were sometimes a little forced and, to the lay mind, appeared scarcely necessary. A gentleman at my elbow, well versed in Hindustani, on one occasion muttered to me, "Fardoonji is giving Mehdi Ali's answer accurately enough: what is Temple interrupting for?" Anyhow, Sir Richard has added one more to the versatile and manifold claims he has established upon the consideration of his fellow-countrymen. It was a good thing for the auditors that Sir Richard Temple provided this eye-play; for a time, while the Minister's Envoy was on the witness chair, things were tiresomely dull. So much bother about documents and squabbles as to the order in which they should be put in, and the like occurred until straw-splitting seemed a matter of imperial concern in comparison. Add to this Mr. John D. Mayne's somewhat tame dealing with sensational matters while examining Mehdi Ali, and you will readily see what an appreciable diversion Sir Richard Temple's knowledge of Hindustani became. Sir Richard's cross-examination of Mr. Watson had not been a success; the efforts to day put that failure out of sight. The Mohsin-ul-Mulk was a good witness, inasmuch as he was extremely careful in his replies as to matters of fact, and when questions as to what might or might not have been in the minds of certain parties as to the meaning of certain expressions were put his answers were most adroit. The Chairman and the Committee generally treated the witness with no little deference, being evidently impressed by his manner, by the big emerald in his gold embroidered belt, and—by his imperfect knowledge of English, especially the latter! But as was often shown during the questionings the Political and Financial Secretary's knowledge of the English tongue enabled him to grasp the meaning of many of the questions before they were deftly turned into Hindustani by Mr. Fardonji. Mehdi Ali must have been amused by the various terms used regarding him. To the Chairman he was always "The Nawab," while he was "Mady Alee" (pronounced as written) to Sir Horace Davey and sometimes to Mr. Mayne. The points in the Nawab's evidence which caused most interest were those relating to Sir Salar Jung's letter (authorising Abdul Huk to receive a consideration) which was declared to be genuine, and to Abdul Huk's denial in October and March last that he had received any profit whatsoever out of the Mining Concession. And yet, out of the profit he did get from this source, he appears to have bought Watson's Hotel, the old Secretariat Buildings in Bombay, and what not elsewhere! Less came out of the Nawab's evidence than was expected, owing (as we found later on) to the determination of Sir Henry James to limit the scope of the inquiry and to conclude it speedily. As, however, you will see by the full text of the Nawab's evidence his presence and his testimony were greatly needed and are of much value.

Mr. Watson was further examined at considerable length. He held his own, so far as repartee is concerned, with considerable skill, but it was clear he was not improving his position with the Committee, who looked adversely towards him. Mr Fitzgerald did not shine in examination. There was an air of stolidity in his manner which, to some people, made it easy to understand and to believe that he at least did not contemplate that the £850,000 was to be divided among the concessionaires. So much time was occupied in putting in, proving, and reading documents, that there was not time to examine Mr. Cordery. That gentleman had been waiting about all day, standing at the back of the crowd.

The Committee sat late, and, desiring to deliberate, turned the public out of the room. For twenty minutes we waited in the corridor, and when we returned were treated to some statements which not a little astonished us. "The Committee," said Sir Henry James, "intends to close the enquiry next—Friday." "Next Friday!" said everyone to himself,—the lawyers, because each wanted a whole sitting for his speech; the would-be witnesses, of whom there are literally scores, because their chance of defending themselves or defaming others was cut short; some of the public, because no India Office officials were to be examined, and the newspapers had said there was to be a terrible fluttering of "The Office" dovecot; the lawyers, again, because some of them wanted to put Mr. Moreton Frewen to the torture and extract from him where he got his information and why he should have troubled himself so much in this matter, seeing he was not even a shareholder. Sir Henry James, however, cared naught for any of these things. You will see, from the verbatim report I send of his observations, that he cut out the witnesses names most ruthlessly. Mr. Seymour Keay, for example, whose evidence—next to Mr. Watson's or Mr. Winter's—was expected to be the most sensational of the inquiry, was coolly told that the "proof" of his evidence showed that his facts were too remote. The lawyers pleaded for more time, but in vain. Sir Henry was inexorable. He understood the duty assigned to the Committee to be very definite; to that he would stick and hear nothing else; there seemed no need to call the India Office Committee who watched the proceedings and they would not be called. And so, with a feeling of very great astonishment in some breasts and of keen disappointment in others, the day's proceedings ended.

Sir Henry James reckoned without his host in supposing that he could close the inquiry to-day. So far from doing this it now seems unlikely that he will succeed in closing it on Tuesday next. Mr. Cordery was longer under examination than it was expected he would be. General Richard Strachey was, at first, prolix and afterward audacious. Sir Theodore Hope waited with patience his turn to be called, but found no chance of bearing his testimony. The room was more crowded than ever. Sir John Strachey was present to keep his brother in countenance. Mr. Justice Pontifex showed how good are his understandings, by remaining throughout the proceedings, although he could get no seat. The Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who wished to correct some mistakes in his evidence sat behind the Chairman, giving a brightness to the sombreness of the room. Anglo-Indians were there by the score.

Mr. Seymour Keay gave us the first sensation in what proved to be a day of more than usual interest. General Strachey—fancy coupling the names of Strachey and Keay!—gave us even more fun with which to end the day's investigation. Mr. Keay has taken the trouble to print, among many other things, a letter of Abdul Huk's, in which he defended his conduct in taking £83,000 for his services in connection with the railway. In that letter nothing is said of Sir Salar Jung's Persian addition (in pencil) which is said to authorise Abdul Huk to get all he can by way of bonus or commission. Therefore, argues Mr. Keay, the Sirdar forged the Salar Jung letter. He wished to prove that this was the outcome of the letter he handed in, but the Chairman would have none of his arguments, though he accepted the paper he handed in, and made it one of the documents of the case. Then came Mr. Cordery. It was an interesting business to watch his countenance while under examination. Before he had been under examination a few minutes he declared that he had not the remotest conception that Abdul Huk was a partner with the concessionaires. Indeed, that very astute gentleman had actually made Mr. Cordery believe that he was opposed to the concession! Neither did Sir Salar Jung the Second, or he would not have trusted him for a moment. Mr. Cordery was quite sure that if Abdul Huk had disclosed his interest in this business he (Mr. Cordery) would not have gone a step farther with it; he would have thrown it up. The most interesting point in Mr. Cordery's examination was that which related to the late Sir Salar Jung's alleged letter of Jan. 5, 1882, with its Persian words in pencil authorising Abdul Huk to get as much out of the granting of the concession as he could. Mr. Cordery was a little confused at this stage of his evidence, pausing some time before replying to the questions asked him. He was, however, quite sure that he had never seen the letter. There was reason in this denial, for when he had subsequently to report to the Government of India upon the transaction if he had this letter it would have lightened his labours. Confronted with a telegram which stated that the letter had been found on the Residency file, he replied, "It must have been put there?" Q.—"By your own people?" A.—"No." Q.—"By whom, then?" Is it likely that Abdul Huk would have put it there? A.—"He might have done so. Possibly he may have been to the Residency and put it there. I am quite clear that I never saw it. It might have been put there while I was away. I cannot say it was put there by unfair means." This, certainly, was rough on Abdul Huk. Mr. Cordery was then taken to clause 11, where "a fair rent" is mentioned; this, he said, he thought should be "a fair rate." In that case, asked Mr. Labouchere, if you meant a fair rate why did you pass the words "fair rent?" And the witness forebore reply. Later on, he was completely ignorant as to the territories comprised in the Nizam's Dominions, and could not tell Sir Richard Temple whether the whole of the Raichore Doab was Indian or British territory. On some points, however, he was emphatic. He never believed any part of the capital would be used otherwise than for working the mines; of course, he knew the Concessionaires must get a profit, but he supposed they would look for their remuneration in premiums on the shares issued.

Mr. Watson once more submitted himself to the pressing attention of the Committee. He handed in particulars of the transfers of shares with which he had dealt. Actually, he said, he had himself received, as the result of his dealings, £188,000, and had paid to brokers (chiefly to Mr. Evans) and others, £21,300, making his return for his share of the concession, £209,300!

General Richard Strachey was examined in chief by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, an Inquisitor who had not hitherto opened his mouth. The General, under the Solicitor-General's mild questioning, was most effusive, not to say over-communicative. He quoted despatches galore, and told us exactly all that the India Office did in the matters relating to Hyderabad from 1881 onwards. In regard to the railway, Abdul Huk—notwithstanding that he had received £83,000—declared to General Strachey and to others that he was getting nothing at all out of it. When Mr. Labouchere took up the mining matters became lively. General Strachey rather resented being examined by the senior member for Northampton; this Mr. Labouchere saw, and at once put on a most dangerously deferential manner. Questioned as to the telegram from the Viceroy stating that the Resident recommended the purchase by the Nizam of ten thousand shares, the General described what happened. The Viceroy did not ask for an answer, and therefore did not get one. It, in common with many papers from India, was placed in a box on the table of the Council Room, to look at if they liked. The question was never brought before the Council, and probably the telegram was not looked at by any member of the Council. There was much "sparring" about the relations of the Government of India with Native States. Mr. Labouchere would have it that the States were "dry-nursed;" this the General stoutly denied, but, eventually, practically admitted the fact. As to the concession there was, he said, no responsibility for it on the part of the India Office, and a minute after: "The concession was satisfactory, and the Secretary of State authorized it to be carried out." General Strachey gave himself away beautifully on one occasion. Mr. Labouchere referred to certain despatches written by Mr. Durand relating to the concession. "I don't know," burst in the General, "that Mr. Durand wrote any despatches." "Then, listen," said Mr. Labouchere, with provoking coolness, "while I read out of a Parliamentary Paper furnished by the India Office some passages out of Mr. Durand's letters." Considering that the General was one of a Committee of three appointed to deal with this matter, his ignorance of Mr. Durand's letters made a great impression. I think General Strachey saw this, for—after another passage or two at arms—he became angry, which was foolish in him. He asserted, "On the circumstances as they came before us"—this was because Mr. Labouchere had been quoting portions of Mr. Durand's letters, and asking why the concession was not examined to see if it agreed with what the Government of India desired—"not even the honourable Committee in this room could have done better." At this sally there was a general laugh, but it was turned in a moment against the General and the India Office, when Mr. Labouchere retorted, "There are not six sane people outside the India Office who would have had a concession of this kind and not have looked more carefully into its provisions." All General Strachey could reply was to say feebly, "It is easy to be wise after the event."

At this point (it being 4-10 p.m.) Sir Henry James said, "The Committee will adjourn until Tuesday, when General Strachey's examination will be continued."

The past week has been one of some humiliation for her Majesty's Government; but they can at least congratulate themselves that, owing to the attractions of Ascot, they were spared the sight of Lord Randolph Churchill chuckling over their discomfiture. The Liberals are just now wonderfully keen—the Southampton Election has put new life into the past—and it was natural that they should make as much capital as possible out of Mr. Smith's imploring appeal to Conservative members to attend regularly to their Parliamentary duties. The business of the Opposition of course was to exaggerate the significance of the circular issued by the leader of the House of Commons and to magnify the fears to which it gave expression. The task was well carried out. In view of the Royal Races which are usually patronised by no small section of Conservative M. P.'s and the unconcealed apathy of the squires in the House regarding the fate of the Local Government Bill, it was a wise precaution to send them a reminder, but more care might advantageously have been exercised in the wording of the document. The tone adopted by Mr. Smith in his communication to his adherents went far to justify the taunts of his opponents that it was a confession of weakness. I have spoken of the circular as Mr. Smith's, but although it was signed by that amiable but somewhat maladroit gentleman, the authority is attributed to Mr. Akers-Douglas, who is not turning out the success as a Whip that might have been expected from the enormous amount of praise bestowed upon him by Lord Salisbury soon after his Government came into office. However, Mr. Smith must share with Mr. Akers-Douglas the responsibility of the blunder I have referred to; Mr. Akers-Douglas alone is to blame for not having taken steps to prevent the Government being defeated on Mr. Jenning's motion. It was more as a joke than anything else that some Radicals called out "Resign, resign," when the numbers announcing a majority of nineteen against the Government were announced, but the merriment on the Ministerial side which these cries evoked was not quite genuine. Although Mr. Jennings is one of the staunchest allies of Lord Randolph Churchill, and has been made to suffer for his too great loyalty to the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, his action on this occasion was not specifically directed against the present Ministry. In attacking and very properly attacking the reorganizations that have taken place in the Admiralty from time to time we aimed a blow at the system for which Lord George Hamilton is not more responsible than his predecessors. Indeed, Lord Salisbury's Government, whatever may be their shortcomings in other directions, have in this particular matter very little to reproach themselves with. But the public do not trouble to look beneath the surface, and it is enough for them that a Government, which until comparatively recently was able to command a majority of nearly a hundred, is one day within an ace of being beaten and the next is actually in a minority. So far no great harm has been done, but a few more such reverses as that of Tuesday night would have a serious effect on the *morale* of the Unionist forces. We hear a great deal about the solidarity of the Conservative party, but anyone who is behind the scenes knows that there are almost if not quite as many men as the Ministerial benches inclined to kick over the traces as on the opposite side of the House. Mr. Jennings, however, has always prided himself on his independence. His outspokenness and freedom from servility to party leaders he acquired in America, where he lived for some time, and about the political institutions of which he has written the best book on the subject in our language. His previous experience in India would not help him in this respect. Mr. Gladstone, who was very indignant with Mr. Jennings for the ferocious work he published not long ago on the Liberal leader's political career, ought to overlook the non-member's truculence after the good turn he has just done the Opposition. It was unfortunate for the Government that this *contretemps* occurred on the very day that they had announced to Parliament the abandonment of the famous Licensing Clauses. Opinions differ very much as to the probable effect of the decision come to by the Cabinet on Tuesday, but I have not met a Conservative who does not think that the action of the Government, desirable and even necessary as in the circumstances it might have been, will not do them some injury.

FRIDAY EVENING.

As I close this letter my ears are filled with muffled peals rung from a number of the churches within sound of Charing Cross, thereby giving voice to the sorrow which is so deeply felt at the death of Kaiser Frederick this morning. After a gallant, nay more, a Christianly heroic, struggle the Emperor has at last succumbed. The feeling is one of intense sympathy with the widowed Empress and of high admiration for the deceased Emperor, who has made more friends during his ten months of suffering than many monarchs have made during fifty years of successful reign. The quotation is hackneyed, but it acquires a new reading when applied to Kaiser Frederick: "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

A HYDERABAD COMPANY PROBLEM.

A CALCUTTA paper announced two or three days ago that the Nizam's Prime Minister was busy unearthing some frauds in connection with the Gulburga Mills Company. This is a mistake. No "unearthing" is going on, and it is much too soon to talk about frauds or anything of the kind. Nevertheless it is quite true that the Gulburga Mills Company has of late taken up much of the Minister's time and thought. The first public reference to the matter appeared in our columns three weeks ago, in the form of an authoritative protest which Sir Asman Jah made in behalf of the Hyderabad shareholders of the Company against a meeting which was convened for the 9th of June, for the purpose of confirming a series of resolutions having for their object the winding up of the Company, and the registration of a new one under the name of the Mahaboob Shahi Gulburga Mills Company, Limited. We propose now to give an account of the undertaking which will bring into a sufficiently clear light the attitude assumed on the one side by the Nizam's Government, and on the other side by the managers of the Company who, not unaided by the Resident at Hyderabad, are resisting the action of that Government.

The mill commenced working early in 1886, with all the favouring circumstances that the patronage and the financial help of the Nizam's Government could give it. There was a *tamasha* on the occasion which was honoured by the presence of Sir Salar Jung and of the Resident, Mr. Cordery, and the prospects of the enterprise were made to appear of the brightest. The prime mover in it was Mr. Sabapathi Iyah, a Madrassee barrister, who at that time held the post of Advocate-General in the Nizam's service, but who has of late shown a more decided inclination for the pursuits of the mart than for those of the forum. He obtained the concession for the mill in 1882, but stress is laid by the Government upon the fact that it was granted not to him personally, but to the Company. Upon this point, it will be seen, a good deal turns. The terms of the concession were liberal. A piece of land in the village of Hirapoor near Gulburga was given to the Company, with abundant water-supply; and exemption was granted from duty on cotton, both imported and grown, within the Dominions, and on the machinery and material imported for the mill. But the grant was not unconditional. "Since the operations of the mills"—the *sanad* sets forth—"are to be in the territories of his Highness the Nizam, it is but right that saving all the exemptions and concessions granted hereby to the mills themselves the operations thereof shall remain subject to the laws in force regarding Karodgiri, (Customs) Kotwali, (Police) Fauzdari Adawlat, (Criminal and Civil Administration.) Mal, (Revenue) and municipality toll taxes, &c., with a view that no loss shall be caused to the revenue of the State, and any disputes between them shall be decided by the established courts of the State." The Company was registered, under the name of the Gulburga Mills Company, Limited, at Madras in July, 1883, the usual certificate being given that it was incorporated as a Company under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and that it was limited. It should here be noted that the Memorandum of Association set forth that the registered office of the Company would be situated in Gulburga, with agencies in Bombay, Bellary, and Madras. The capital was fixed at twelve lakhs, in five hundred rupee shares, the mill being a well equipped concern with twenty thousand spindles, and two hundred and fifty looms. The Company had to pay nothing directly for the concession, the art of making the most of a concession not having at that time been thoroughly mastered by Company promoters in Hyderabad. Mr. Sabapathi was content to find his reward in the appointment of his firm as secretaries, treasurers, and agents, on the usual quarter anna per pound on production terms. The mill, notwithstanding the favour that was extended to it by the Government, began badly. We seem to see the history of the Gordon Mills in Bombay written over again in that of the Gulburga concern. Its capital, as we have said, was fixed at twelve lakhs. But the mill alone, to say nothing of outlay on cotton and working capital, is represented as having cost sixteen and a half lakhs, and the capital subscribed to meet this was only five lakhs and three-quarters. Money had to be borrowed to release machinery awaiting delivery, phenomenally heavy interest charges were accruing long before the mill began working, and debt sat upon its shoulders from the beginning, though not crushingly enough to deter the directors from declaring dividends upon the first nine months' working—dividends which oddly enough synchronised with a loss of a lakh and a quarter of rupees. At the end of last year the Company admitted its indebtedness at thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees, and it is understood that the burden of debt has by no means decreased since then. It is, indeed, difficult to state the precise figure at which the Company's debts now stand; but there is reason to believe that they now exceed the sum named. It is significant upon that point that in an agreement that was concluded in March last between Mr. Sabapathi, and Mr. Shapurjee Edulji Chinoy, to whom he transferred the entire control and management of the mill. Mr. Sabapathi undertakes to declare the liabilities of the mill up to date, and to be personally liable for any sum in excess that may remain undeclared. Mr. Shapurjee, who is a wealthy resident of Hyderabad, and for many years the confidential agent of the Nawab Khoorshed Jah, is the principal creditor of the mill, his advances, we believe, amounting to seven lakhs. Another creditor, to the extent of four lakhs, is a well-known Bombay Bhattya. The Nizam personally, as well as his Government, also lent the Company four lakhs at an early stage in its career, but their debts were paid off some time ago with money advanced by the Bank of Bengal. It was during the negotiations with the Bank of Bengal that an incident occurred which may be deemed the immediate cause of the present controversy.

The Company, as we have shown, was registered at Madras as a Company with a registered office at Gulburga. Now Gulburga, as every one knows, is within the Nizam's dominions, and the fact that the *siége social* of the Company was in foreign territory seems never to have been specifically indicated to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Madras when it was registered in 1883. This defect was brought to the notice of the Bank of Bengal by their legal advisers at the end of last year, and the discovery led the directors of the Company to enquire into the very serious question whether its status as a limited liability company had not thereby been undermined. The provisions of the Act as to the registration of a company are clear upon this point—that the registered office of a company constituted under the Indian Companies Act must be in British India. The Memorandum of Association, it is laid down in the 8th section of the Act, shall state, amongst other things, *the part of British India* in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate. But as has been shown above, the Memorandum of Association, the determining document, if we may so call it, with which the Registrar at Madras had to deal, states that the registered office of the Company is at Gulburga, and Gulburga is not in British India. It has agencies, it is true, in Bombay, Bellary, and Madras, and these were named in the Memorandum of Association. The question has been raised whether the mention of these agencies was not a compliance with the Act—it has been raised only to be answered in the negative. The directors have been advised that the registration was a mere nullity, and that until the informality is cured the Company is a mere partnership, the members of which—that is to say the shareholders—can be sued like ordinary traders. They were recommended, therefore, to have the partnership incorporated as a Joint Stock Company under the Indian Companies Act, the signatures of all the members being attached to a new set of articles of Association, and the Company being registered in Bombay. It was in order to bring about the winding-up thus recommended that the meeting of the 9th of June against which the Hyderabad Government protested was convened. The meeting fell through, apparently through the absence of some of the parties chiefly concerned, but the views of the Nizam's Government were clearly put before the ten or twelve shareholders who were present by the Subedar of the district and an influential official from Hyderabad. A week later an adjourned meeting was held, at which the resolutions for winding-up and constituting a new company were unanimously agreed to.

It is time now to indicate the grounds on which Sir Asman Jah has intervened. Primarily the action of the Hyderabad Government has not been dictated by a desire to control the operations of the Company as an industrial undertaking, or even to examine into its financial position, though there is no concealing the fact that the Government is showing great curiosity upon this point, and that in the interests of the shareholders, of whom the Minister himself is one, a full statement of its affairs from the beginning ought to be made public. The notification which the Government made to Messrs. Sabapathi and Co. was couched in unmistakeable terms. They asked that no further proceedings should be taken in the matter until a full inquiry had been made into the affairs of the Company, and this not alone for safeguarding the rights of the State, but in the interests of shareholders who could not understand the proceedings of the Company, and had made representations on the subject to the Government. While they did not forbid the holding of the meeting they expressly protested against it, and declared that if the Company were wound up the concession would *ipso facto* come to an end. As to the technical strength of their position a good deal may be said. The concession was given to a particular company under specified conditions, chief amongst which was that the operations of the Company should be regulated by the local law. The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the 16th of June have put an end to the Company, and in transferring its *siége social* to British territory it removes a considerable part of its operations to British jurisdiction. The Resident, shaking off the shackles of technicality, advises the Minister, in deprecating the idea of withdrawing the concession, that the identity of the Company will not be changed by removing the registered office from Gulburga to Bombay. But there seems more of policy than of law in this advice. Another "person" in law is brought into existence when a company liquidates and reconstitutes itself under a new name, and especially with a domicile under a fresh jurisdiction. For apparently it is in the change of jurisdiction that the Hyderabad Government see the most formidable objection to the proceedings of the Company, and on a point of this kind it is not to be wondered at if any Government is sensitive. In taking its stand upon the accepted principle of international law that in contracts which are made or to which it is asked that effect shall be given within the State, and in matters connected with property existing within it, the municipal law shall prevail, the attitude of the Nizam's Government is what might have been expected of it. It expressly disavows the thought of coercing the Company, even by withdrawing the rights which it gave in the *sanad* of 1882. "The Company ends and the concession ends with it" sums up the views of the Hyderabad Government. Whether the course they are following is politic is another question. The Resident thinks it is not, and we believe he is putting his views on the subject before the Nizam's Government with the traditional energy of a candid friend. One aspect of the question which Sir Asman Jah will doubtless be invited to consider is the influence that may be exercised upon capital seeking investment when it is known that a concession given as the concession to the Gulburga Company was given has been withdrawn. It may fairly be contended that there is no breach of faith involved in such a withdrawal, and that it is quite open to the Hyderabad Government, in pursuit of their policy of keeping Hyderabad enterprises under the regulation of Hyderabad law, to withdraw privileges given with that intention when the concessionaires put themselves beyond reach of Hyderabad jurisdiction. They doubtless find in the financial position of the Company—a position peculiarly provocative of litigation—special reason for keeping its affairs as much as possible under their own Courts. If the Company, with its domicile transferred to Bombay, sues or is sued, the proceedings will be in the Bombay High Court, and the task of having to execute a number of decrees emanating from an external jurisdiction will devolve upon the Nizam's officials. The anomalous position in which the Company stood in consequence of the flaw in its registration does not seem to them a sufficient reason for going outside the local jurisdiction. Hyderabad is not yet blessed with a Company's Act, though doubtless the Nizam could decree one for his subjects in much less time than it would take the House of Commons to pass a Railway Bill, and even without one there is the general contract law under which—so it is contended—a company that proclaims in the marketplace that its liability is limited gains all the benefit that the Company's Act would give it. Upon that we pronounce no opinion. The question is a difficult one, and in many of its aspects is exceedingly interesting. We may leave its difficulties to the lawyers, who will find in them abundant material for edifying argument.

H. E. THE G

THE NEW SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JUNE 19.

CONTRARY to general expectation there have been no disturbances in Muscat as yet, and the political situation is unusually quiet. In fact, perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the country generally, which, at the present moment, is quite unaccountable, considering the frequency of the risings and revoks with which the late ruler was menaced. It was confidently expected that soon after Seyyid Toorkee's death there would be a scramble for power among his sons, which would put the whole country in a state of anarchy, and that his late Highness's brother, Seyyid Abdul Azeez, and other aspirants to the sovereignty over Oman would march upon Muscat immediately the late Sultan was removed from the scene. In short, his Highness's death was looked upon as a serious misfortune and a general calamity. But, happily, such anticipations have not been realized. Credit is due to Seyyid Feysal, the second son of the late Sultan, for the energy and tact which he displayed in assuming the reins of government.

When it was made known that the late Sultan's health was in a precarious state, and that he was not expected to live, every one here was anxious about the future, and when the end came and the Sultan breathed his last there was a silent panic amongst the population of Muscat. His Highness died at about 3 o'clock, and an hour afterwards he was consigned to the grave. Doctor Jayakar, accompanied by the whole establishment, joined the funeral procession, and after taking part in it to a certain distance returned. Two of his Highness's sons took part in the procession, while the second, our present ruler, remained in the palace.

Before the procession returned he had written letters to all the principal Sheikhs of Oman announcing to them the death of his father, and the assumption of the Government of the State by himself. Doctor Jayakar also received a similar letter from Seyyid Feysal, and, perceiving the panic, and probably sharing the general belief that anarchy would follow the moment Seyyid Toorkee died, sent for all the principal British subjects and explained to them the situation. He advised them to remove all their cash and valuables afloat, as a precautionary measure, and in as quiet a manner as possible, so as to avoid giving umbrage to the new ruler. The whole detachment of Native Infantry was stationed in front of the Residency during the first night after Seyyid Toorkee's death. On the following morning confidence was restored, it having become known that Seyyid Feysal had assumed the reins of government, and that the troops had espoused his cause. Until about twelve months ago it was generally believed that his Highness Seyyid Toorkee intended that his son Feysal should succeed him, and during the life-time of the late Sultan, Seyyid Feysal was the moving spirit in the administration, and was always entrusted with the most important missions. Seyyid Muhammad, his elder brother, was Governor of Sahar for sometime, but was recalled to Muscat about three years ago, and it was only within recent days that the late Sultan troubled himself greatly about the future of his eldest son.

It was the knowledge of this anxiety which led the people to believe that Seyyid Muhammad would be emboldened to measure his strength against that of his brother. But the latter had so well arranged his plans with the help of the late Vazir (who is now an exile in the island of Kishu), that his brother was unable to enter the lists against him, even had he been so disposed.

Before the body of the deceased Sultan had been removed from the Palace, Seyyid Feysal, it is stated, sent for the Commanders of the forces in the town, who all swore allegiance to him in the presence of his brother, Muhammad, who did not even venture to utter a protest.

Seyyid Feysal has now received replies from all the principal men of Oman, some of whom have come to Muscat personally, and it may be said that he is now the ruler of Oman. All the Sheikhs without exception have declared their fealty to him. But the British have not as yet formally recognized him.

Colonel Ross arrived here by the Lawrence on the 11th, and went away on the following evening.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JUNE 27.

WE are having unusual and uncomfortable weather just now. What seemed to be the beginning of the monsoon put in an appearance about the middle of last month, but up to date we have only had a few erratic showers, barely sufficient to bring out the heat from the ground and cover it with a thin coat of verdure. But there are no signs of the regular rainy weather. The air is hot and heavy, and all are panting for the heavy downpour which does not seem to be coming. We have had at times very stormy winds, and on one of these occasions an almirah in one of the Railway offices fell over on one of the European employes, breaking both his legs at the knees. The poor man is now in hospital in a precarious state.

The Chief Commissioner with his staff will be leaving Pachmari early next month for Nagpore, and the Residency and its approaches are being brushed up and repaired ready for his arrival.

The placing of these Provinces under the Government of Bombay is still a subject of lively interest among all classes of the public. After all the *pros* and *cons* that have been advanced on the subject, it would seem that, if they are to be interfered with at all, it would be far better to place them *en bloc* under Bombay than to dismember the Province of some of its districts. In the former case the local administrative machinery would perhaps remain as it is with some changes in the present central departmental offices of control. But it is useless speculating on changes before the time comes. In a case of this kind it is "better to know before one prophecies."

A vague rumour has been afloat of official changes—to wit, that Mr. Mackenzie will go before long to Hyderabad as Resident; that Mr. J. R. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, will succeed him as Chief; and that Mr. John Neill, Commissioner, Jubbulpore, will step into the Judicial Commissionership. However this may be, there is an impression here that so able an officer as Mr. Mackenzie cannot long be spared for these Provinces by the Supreme Government; and that a wider field will soon be found for his markedly high administrative abilities, from which the Provinces have greatly benefited during the short period of his rule.

You must have learnt from the *Gazette of India* of the split which has occurred in the Nagpore Volunteer body. Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer, has striven for and obtained his object of having a separate Bengal Nagpore Volunteer Corps. This reduces the old Nagpore Corps by a large number of Volunteers; and in consequence of its reduced strength the latter loses its band allowance from Government. However, the friendly rivalry of both Corps will very likely have the effect of adding to the strength and efficiency of both.

The Nagpore branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Association is doing excellent work here under the energetic direction of Dr. J. F. Barter. One large ward for lying-in women is already completed, and we hear of the probability of two more being erected, one by subscriptions contributed by the members of the Bar, and the other by the civil officials. Too much cannot be said in praise of the exertions of Dr. Barter, not only as regards the objects of the Dufferin scheme, but with reference to all the arrangements connected with the Mayo Hospital, which has now developed into an institution of which Nagpore may well be proud.

The case of human sacrifice which occurred some forty miles from here is still under trial, and I hope to send you particulars in my next.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

BANIAN HALL LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter from your correspondent, "A Resident," in your issue of to-day should receive careful attention on the part of the Corporators when the subject of the petition of the residents and landlords in Banian Hall Lane comes for disposal.

I also am a houseowner in the said lane, and I agree with him in all that he says about the disgraceful state of the lane in question. If the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer were to visit this lane some morning, they would find that all that has been said as regards the insanitary condition of the lane by your correspondent is true; and I am surprised to find that the Municipal authorities should remain indifferent. Whether the lane be private or public, the chief duty of any Municipality is to see that all the parts of a city are kept sanitary. To say that the lane is a private one, and therefore to allow it to remain in its present disgraceful state, is unreasonable.

Girgaum, June 30. A HOUSEOWNER.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SCHOOL of musketry will be formed at Poona on the 1st of August next.

COLONEL HUTCHISON, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, retires on his half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy from 1st July.

GENERAL leave, on medical certificate, for thirty days, has been granted to Captain L. T. Bowles, 1st East Surrey Regiment.

THE Government of India have refused to allow Volunteers who may join the Presidency Volunteers Reserve Battalion exemption from income-tax and the right to travel on State railways by a higher class of carriage than that paid for.

IT has been decided to amend G. O. No. 140 of 1883, so as to allow an adjutant or quartermaster of a native regiment to hold the appointment of regimental transport officer when there is no other officer, not a staff officer, eligible for the duty.

SURGEON W. B. Stokes, M.S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been posted to the charge of the Station Hospital at Chunar; and Surgeon H. W. M. Kendall, M.S., on being relieved, is posted to Allahabad for duty at the Station Hospital.

IT has been decided to withdraw No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Kaludanda to Rurki before the commencement of the rainy season. The bulk of the company, with British officers and non-commissioned officers and equipment, will be moved by rail from Najibabad, and the mules, under the charge of an escort of twenty Sappers, will march by road.

IT has been decided to reduce the transport in Burma to 50 elephants, 2,500 mules, and 1,400 ponies, and to replace the latter by mules as they become unfit for work. The reduction of the ambulance transport to 215 dandies and 860 bearers, with a proportionate complement of petty officers, will also be carried out at an early date, excess establishments being returned to India and temporary hands discharged.

THE formation of a new Railway Corps of Volunteers has been sanctioned by the Government of India, designated the "Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps." The strength will be, four companies of about fifty men each, which will allow one major, four captains, and eight lieutenants. The railway members of the present Nagpur Rifles will be enrolled in the new corps, but this corps will be specially allowed to retain its adjutant, at least for some time to come.

THE corps selected at home to test the new magazine rifles are:—The 2nd Suffolk, 1st King's Royal Rifles and 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers at Aldershot; the 1st South Lancashire and the 2nd Borderers at Portsmouth; the 2nd Leinster and 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers at Dover; the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers at Colchester; the 3rd Battalion Grenadiers and the 1st Coldstream Guards at London; the 2nd Rifle Brigade at Woolwich; the 2nd Worcestershire and 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Devonport; and the 1st York and Lancaster at York. In Ireland the 1st Liverpool, the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders have been selected to test the rifles. Ten rifles will be issued to each battalion, thirty rifles will be sent to the Mediterranean, and one hundred rifles to India for experiment.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

THOUGH the monsoon came upon us without the usual storms and floods, the past few days have more than redeemed its character for violent storms, and heavy downpours of rain have prevailed with almost unbroken continuity. This year, after an apparent commencement early last month, there was a long break and a long spell of hot weather, quite unusual for the time of the year. Beginning with Wednesday, with very short cessations, we have had a good deal of rain last week. Since Thursday the sky has been continually overcast with black monsoon clouds, and we have had heavy rain with strong winds. The heat has in consequence been greatly lessened, and our average rainfall almost equal to what it was the corresponding time last year. No casualties have occurred as they generally do with the burst of the monsoon, and except the submersion of low-lying districts the roads and streets are particularly free from floods.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 30.—The barometric changes of past days are generally small. The barometer has fallen over nearly the whole of India; the fall is greatest in the Indus Valley, where it slightly exceeds the twentieth of an inch. Pressure is nearly seven-tenths inch lower at Dera Ismail Khan than at Colombo. Winds have increased considerably on the West Coast. The sea is very high on the Malabar and Konkan Coasts. Winds are weaker at the head of the Bay and are irregular in direction in Bengal. Humidity has increased in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and temperature decreased. Rain has fallen in all provinces, but the distribution is partial and somewhat irregular. Sibsagar reports four inches; Ratnagiri, Bassein, and Chittagong, three inches; Rangoon, Chakrata, and Bombay, two inches; Karwar, Belgaum, Surat, Nagpur, Sutna, Moulmein, Lucknow and Simla, one inch. Conditions are favourable to the continuance of rainfall.

RAINFALL IN KHANDALLA.

THE following rainfall was registered at Khandalla:—

			In.	cts.
From 5th to 22nd	June	1888 ..	8	19
23	Do.	...	0	18
24	,,	...	0	23
25	,,	...	0	3
26	,,	...	1	97
27	,,	...	0	33
28	,,	...	1	70
29	,,	...	6	39
30	,,	...	2	40

THE Swiss have been busily engaged during the past year in erecting fortifications for the defence of the St. Gothard tunnel. The works erected at the southern entrance are of a very formidable nature, and have been pronounced as perfect as human skill could make them. Casemate and turret batteries, and towers of observation cuirassed in steel, with mines and ordnance of great power and range, as well as other appliances which are kept secret, all combine to render the works well-nigh impregnable.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. A. Cents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE *Bombay Samáchar* says:—Some natives have lately joined their voice with that of those Englishmen who have, from the very beginning, been opposed to the scheme of local self-government. There is a growing disposition to regard natives as unfit for the duties and responsibilities of the task, and the new Municipal Bills for Bombay and Calcutta, as well as the pressure and threats administered to some of the Municipal bodies in the mofussil by Government, point decidedly to a tendency unfavourable to the growth of self-government. While we are fully conscious of the shortcomings of our Municipal bodies, we are really sorry for the attack which is made upon them from all sides. We do not admit that the experiment has proved nothing but a failure. The representative principle introduced in the administration of Municipal affairs has much more of success, than of failure, in its practical results. The Mehemudabad Municipality had, in our opinion, good grounds for preferring *octroi* duties to a house-tax, though the the Government thought their action in this matter most objectionable. But granting that the Municipality was wrong, would that circumstance justify anyone in recommending that they should be deprived of the right of self-government? New institutions, while they are in their infancy, are liable to commit errors, for which, however, it would be simple folly to cut short their existence. Those natives, who speak unfavourably of the privileges which have been granted to the people by the extension of local self-government, ought rather to do all they can to make the experiment a success, than throw difficulties in its way.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Our satisfaction will not be quite unalloyed, if Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji returns to Parliament through the vote of an Irish Constituency. His identification with the band of Home Rulers will not, we fear, enable him to obtain, either from the House of Commons or the Press a fair hearing on questions affecting the interests of India. His enemies will have ample scope for reviling and misrepresenting him, and even those who are inclined to sympathize with the reasonable aspirations of natives may look with suspicion upon an alliance which is more a matter of necessity than of choice. His opponents will have no scruple in affirming that he would adopt, if he could, the Plan of Campaign for India, and that he wanted to gain for India just the same objects as were aimed at by the Parnellites, employing exactly the same means for their attainment. It will require all the tact and shrewdness of the member for India, as we may call him in anticipation, to counteract the effect of such misrepresentations, and to gain the ear of the House. His path will be beset with many grave difficulties, and it will require all the resources of his energy and intellect to succeed, however partially, in his task. His advanced age—he is about sixty-five—will also tell against him in his uphill work. But we may be sure of the doubtless courage of the man and of his self-sacrificing zeal in the cause which he has at heart; and we may reasonably hope that his intimate knowledge of the economic problems of India, his sound common-sense, his transparent sincerity and conscientiousness will gradually draw around him in the House a band of ardent and earnest spirits who, when he is removed from the scene, will be able and willing to carry on his work. There is every need for the best intellects of England to apply themselves to the vast and complicated problems of Indian policy and Indian finance, which are sure to grow more complicated and difficult as time advances. For these reasons, we do not agree with those who say that Mr. Dadabhoy ought not to have accepted a seat from Irish electors. He has gone upon the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread, and we have sufficient confidence in him to believe that, while complying with the exigencies of his party, and the demands which his electors will make upon him, he will do nothing that will throw discredit upon the cause of the people of this country.

THE HON. F. FORBES ADAM.

The re-appointment of Mr. Forbes Adam as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been received with much satisfaction by the Vernacular press. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is sure that both the European and the community will rejoice at his reappointment. Every one knows Mr. Adam as a leading merchant of the city and as president of the Chamber of Commerce. His utterances during the debates on the Municipal Bill in the Legislative Council went far to support the arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Telang on behalf of the public. We are thankful to Mr. Adam for the part he took in getting some of the objectionable clauses removed from he Bill.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The reappointment of Mr. Adam is honourable to him, and we sincerely congratulate him. It would be difficult to find a more deserving member of the mercantile class than Mr. F. Adam to represent them in the Council. He is held in very high estimation by the public for the ability and impartiality with which he took part in the debates on the Municipal Bill, proving himself an advocate of the popular cause, and a citizen zealous for reform in the administration.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Circumstances have again made necessary a continuance of Mr. Forbes Adam's presence in the Legislative Council of Bombay. That gentleman may think it a nuisance, and we ourselves feel that Government is taking an advantage of his readiness to serve the public. But it is the case of the willing horse. There are not many workers half so willing and with half of Mr. Adam's knowledge and opportunities.

PARSEE CHARITIES.

The *Gujerati*, a Hindoo paper, writing with reference to the charities of Mr. Nasarwanji Petit and of the Albless family, says the Hindoos ought to follow the example of the Parsees. There is a great want of orphanages and such other institutions among the Hindoos, but it is a shame that none of their wealthy members have yet come forward to endow such charities.

WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?

The *Rast Goftar* thus expresses itself on Mr. Mercdith Townsend's article on the above question in the *Contemporary Review*:—

We grant that there must be some natural antipathy of feeling, where there is a total difference in manners, sentiments, associations and modes of thought between one set of people and another. But we think it was only to harmonize with the pessimistic purpose of his article that Mr. Townsend has tried to make out that this antipathy can never be conquered by the benign influences of good and orderly government, and that the teeming millions of India—if they only knew their irresistible might!—would rise to-morrow to drive out of the country the handful of Englishmen who are sent out to govern this vast continent, and the "minute" garrison of 65,000 white men who are employed here to defend it against external and internal disorders. There are abundant materials in India, he affirms, to constitue a force "with which not only Asia but the world might be subdued." The warlike materials do, perhaps, exist; but would it ever be possible to secure the cohesion and the union necessary to make this mighty mass a formidable and all-conquering power? Is it possible ever to effect a perfect organization that would bring together all the units into one harmonious, all-powerful whole? Mr. Townsend has, no doubt, studied the history of India, but he has only remembered to forget that the same causes which operated in the formation of an empire which is the wonder of the world exist to the present day. He takes no thought of the jealousies and the diversities of interests which separate the various castes and races of India. He speaks *ex cathedra*, of a deadly hatred of British rule animating the entire Native press, and he characteristically exaggerates the importance of the viler prints which are insignificant both in circulation and influence. We rise from a perusal of Mr. Townsend's sensational production with a conviction that, so far from the empire being a house of cards ready to fall at the slightest breath of active disaffection, the writer has himself raised a structure, which, however imposing in appearance, is made, like some stage scenery, out of the frailest of materials and stands on the slightest of foundations.

CHOLERA HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

If cholera hospitals are necessary, they have to be built somewhere. It is scarcely worth while wrangling over details with the view of putting off the day. We have ourselves very little faith in localizing cholera poison; one might as well localize sewer gas on the surface. Besides, what is segregation in one sense is congregation in another, and native patients are very loth to move. However, we do not pretend to be learned in the literature of the subject, and city fathers have decided to have one more [illegible] hospital, Khotwady is as eligible a site [illegible] cholera. None of the wards will like to have [illegible] as another, tried on itself. Some one must be [illegible] experiment twady lends itself to the object p[illegible]ound, and Khetwan other sites.—*Indian Spectator*. [illegible]haps more readily

CORRUPTION IN [illegible] THE CUTCHERY.

Attempts are being [illegible] ministerial servants [illegible]ade to run down a most useful [illegible] our collectors and [illegible] *shirastedar* as the evil genius of [illegible] own all manner [illegible] their assistants, and to whom people [illegible] that class of evils. There may be black sheep [illegible] absurd to [illegible] of ministerial servants, but it is simply [illegible] stigmatise certain people as the only evil-[illegible] Gran[illegible]stead of tracing the evils to their very source. [illegible]ed that the *shirastedar* as such is venal and corrupt, but who is responsible directly or indirectly for the alleged corruption? The origin of the alleged complaint lies between a want of desire to do full justice to work on the part of superior officers, and the comparatively low salary of the much-abused *shirastedar*. Let the Collector or his assistant, leaving his duties partially or wholly to his *chitnis* or *Shirastedar*, betake himself to *shikar* or a round of social picnics, and the result may be easily imagined. Can you ever suppose that a half-starved wolf, in the words of the correspondents, granting that the *shirastedar* is such a wolf, can ever care for morality, justice, and straightforwardness when the calls of belly are strong and pressing upon him? This is a test not for a native *shirastedar* or *chitnis* alone, but for European officials also. Let the higher official be alert and do justice to his functions leaving no chance for the *shirastedar* to be corrupt and venal, and there will be an end of all complaint. As we have said the evil originates from possible indifference on the one part, and the low rates of salaries on the other, and the way out of it is to increase their salaries, making increments dependent upon good, satisfactory conduct. For ourselves we know of a number of *shirastedars* who are as honest and truthful as any honest European officer that ever lived.—*Native Opinion*.

THE AVOCET ROCK.

CAPTAIN THOMAS FREE, late of the s.s. Teddington, has received the following letter from the Admiralty:—Admiralty, S. W., May 3rd, 1888.

Dear Sir,—You will be as glad as I am to know the rock has at last been found on which your vessel and Avocet were lost. It has taken a long time to hunt it down, as you know I was inclined to be very critical as to the circumstances under which the two vessels were lost. You may be glad, however, to know that it was the conversation which we had together, and your straightforward and satisfactory replies that caused me to make up my mind that no stone should be left untrurned in the search, and that the search should not be given over until it was absolutely certain that no rock existed in the vicinity reported.

Your position turns out to be as correct as any one could reasonably expect, wonderfully so I consider, which will be a further satisfaction to you.

Had you seen the "Notice to Mariners" of Avocet's loss, you would have probably kept to the West as therein recommended, and not to the East, but I cannot pretend to be sorry personally that things happened as they did, as the Avocet's position was so incorrect, doubtless caused by a current that it misled us much, until the loss of the Teddington, and the manifestly better position gave us reason for suspecting that Avocet was further East than she imagined.

I hope that some means will soon be found of lighting the southern end of the Red Sea, or we shall have some other ships lost.

It is strange how long the rock eluded the search, and that it did not break in the heavy seas of the winter southerly winds.—Yours very truly,

W. J. L. WHARTON, Hydrographer.

THE WILLOUGHBY MEMORIAL.

IT is gratifying to learn, remarks an upcountry paper, that at last the Willoughby Memorial at Delhi is completed, for thereby a reproach is removed from the British name. Well may the nation be proud of the splendid act of self-sacrifice by which Lieutenant Willoughby and his brave comrades prevented the supplies in the Delhi Magazine from falling into the hands of the Mutineers. The Memorial, which has been placed over the gateway of the old Magazine, bears the following inscription:—

"On the 11th May, 1857, nine resolute Englishmen, Lieutenant George Dobson Willoughby, Bengal Artillery, in Command, Lieutenant William Raynor, Lieutenant Geo. William Shaw, Conductor John Scully, Sergeant Benjamin Edwards, Lieutenant George Forrest, Conductor John Buckley, Sub-Conductor William Crow, and Sergeant Peter Stewart, defended the Magazine of Delhi for more than four hours against large numbers of the rebels and mutineers, till the walls being scaled and all hope of succour gone, these brave men fired the magazine. Five of the gallant band perished in the explosion, which at the same time destroyed many of the enemy. This Tablet, marking the former entrance of the magazine, is placed here by the Government of India."

Like the inscription, the memorial itself is simple and appropriate. A photograph shows the gateway surmounted by the new memorial; and [illegible] it is, the memorial is most effective, the gateway forming a pediment and being in reality a grand monument in itself.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN CAPTAIN.—The Captain (a Spaniard) of the Spanish barque Anita, which arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday, died suddenly on Wednesday in his Agent's office ashore. A *post mortem* showed the cause of death to be heat apoplexy.

MADRAS.

THE COCONADA BRIDGE.—The Coconada screw pile bridge which was constructed twenty-one years ago, and cost the Government over Rupees 80,000, is now in such a state of deterioration that the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Walch, has asked Messrs. Massey and Co. to repair it. This they declined, as, in their opinion, the bridge needed to be re-built; and as, on personal examination by Mr. Walch, the bridge was not found worth repairing. Messrs. Burn and Co. were applied to to look into the matter and make an offer either for repair or reconstruction.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT VIZAGAPATAM.—A sad accident occurred on Saturday last, in the shape of a fire which broke out about noon in a thickly inhabited village situate on the eastern side of this town. The inhabitants, who were chiefly scavangers employed on the Conservancy establishment of the local Municipality, were absent from their village and occupied at the time in discharging their public duties, owing to which they were unable to adopt measures calculated to save their huts or their small belongings contained in them, and the result was that over 210 houses were burnt down, leaving a large number of wretched families to pass the night in the open air.—*Times*.

BURMA.

DACOITY RETURNS.—The latest official summary of the state of Burma, says the Northern Division, has been undisturbed during the past week. The latest news from Mogoung, dated the 16th June, states that all is well there. In the Shwebo district a thugyi was murdered by dacoits. The camp of Ngayaing, the dacoit leader, was surprised by mounted infantry and captured together with ten dacoits. Mandalay town and district were quiet. In the Central Division several dacoities were committed. In one case a thugyi pursued some dacoits, shot one, wounded another and recovered all the property which had been caried off. Seventeen dacoits, among whom was a somewhat important local leader, were captured during the week. In the Yeu district the military police successfully engaged some dacoits, killing eight and capturing their arms and property. In the Lower Chind-win district one dacoit leader was killed by villagers. In the Yemethen district the villagers twice attacked dacoit, and were on both occasions successful: in one case the villagers killed three and in another two dacoits. Dacoity was somewhat prevalent in the Pyinmana and Meiktila districts.

SAYS a contemporary between the extreme heat and the hoarding of money by the merchant [illegible] lay in grain for the expected famine, the [illegible] to Delhi is for the moment almost paralysed, [illegible]rade of

GENERAL MACLEAN, our Agent [illegible] is still at Hashtadan on the Persian [illegible]nt at Meshed, engaged in settling the riv[illegible]rso-Afghan frontier and the Amir's subjects [illegible]al claims of the Shah's much progress in hi[illegible]; but he has not made question is not [illegible] work of arbitration. The requires apparent[illegible]n important one in itself, but it our Agent [illegible]tly much time and attention, as weeks. [illegible]as been on the border for several

OWING to several accidents having happened in connection with pyrotechnic displays in front of Government House, Pondicherry, the Municipal Council have passed a bye-law forbidding the use of rockets and all other fireworks of a dangerous character within Municipal limits. The Governor of Pondicherry intends to give a State dinner and ball on the evening of the National Fete day, and requested the Mayor, who is at the present time also the President of the Municipality, to arrange that a pyrotechnic display be given in the place referred to above. The Mayor objected and referred the Governor to the bye-law. The Governor in reply said that it was a special occasion, and that the law might be suspended. The Mayor, however, refused to interfere without the consent of his Municipal colleagues, and suggested that the end of the pier would be a fit place for the pyrotechnic display. The Governor has declined to accept the suggestion, and here the matter rests.

TRAVEL IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

A FASCINATING description of the delights and drawbacks of travel in Tropical Africa has just been issued from the pen of Professor Drummond who visited that Continent for the purpose of collecting Natural History specimens. He started from Zanzibar, steaming to the mouth of the Zambesi, and then made his way up to the north end of Lake Nyassa. No African traveller, it is asserted, has succeeded in conveying so readily what travelling in Africa really means. He writes:—

HOW THE EXPLORER FINDS HIS WAY.

Probably no country in the world, civilized or uncivilized, is better supplied with paths than this unmapped continent. Every village is connected with some other village, every tribe with the next tribe, every State with its neighbour, and therefore with all the rest. The explorer's business is simply to select from this network of tracks, keep a general direction, and hold on his way. Let him begin at Zanibar, plant his foot on a native footpath, and set his face towards Tanganyika. In eight months he will be there. He has simply to persevere. Nor is there any art in finding out these successive villages with their intercommunicating links. He *must* find them out. A whole army of guides, servants, carriers, soldiers, and camp-followers accompany him in his march, and this nondescript regiment must be fed. Indian corn, cassava, mawere beans, and bananas—these do not grow wild even in Africa. Every meal has to be bought and paid for in cloth and beads. The native tracks which I have just described are the same in character all over Africa. They are veritable footpaths, never over a foot in breadth, beaten as hard as adamant, and rutted beneath the level of the forest bed by centuries of native traffic. As a rule the footpaths are marvellously direct.

THE HEART DISEASE OF AFRICA.

The life of the native African, says Mr. Drummond, is not all idyll. It is darkened by a tragedy whose terrors are unknown to any other people. Its revolting witchcraft, and its endless quarrels and frequent tribal wars—these minor evils are lost in the shadow of a great and national wrong. Among these simple and unprotected tribes Arabs—uninvited strangers of another race and nature—pour in from the north and east with the deliberate purpose of making this paradise a hell. It seems the awful destiny of this homeless people to spend their lives in breaking up the homes of others. Already they hold the whole continent under one reign of terror. They have effected this in virtue of one thing—they possess firearms, and they do it for one object, ivory and slaves, for these two are one. The slaves are needed to buy ivory with, then more slaves have to be stolen to carry it. So living man himself has become the commercial currency of Africa. He is locomotive, he is easily acquired, he is immediately negotiable.

THE SLAVE MARCH.

The last act in the drama—the slave march—is the aspect of slavery which in the past has chiefly aroused the passions and the sympathy of the outside world, but the greater evil is the demoralization and the disintegration of communities by which it is necessarily preceded. It is essential to the traffic that the region drained by the slaver should be kept in perpetual political ferment; that, in order to prevent combination, chief should be pitted against chief, and that the moment any tribe threatened to assume a dominating strength it should either be broken up by the instigation of rebellion among its dependencies, or made a tool of at their expense. The inter-relation of tribe with tribe is so intricate that it is impossible to exaggerate the effect of disturbing the equilibrium at even a single centre.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

I do not presume to bring forward a formal proposal, but two things occur to me as feasible, and I shall simply name them. The first, for England, or Germany, or France, or some one with power and earnestness, to take a firm and uncompromising stand at Zanzibar. Zanzibar, as the Arab capital, is one of the keys of the situation, and any lesson taught here would be learned presently by the whole Mahommedan following in the country.

The other key to the situation is the vast and splendid water-way in the heart of Africa—the Upper Shire, Lake Nyassa, Lake Tanganyika, and the Great Lakes generally. As a base for military or patrol operations nothing better could be desired than these great inland seas. A small steamer upon each of them would [illegible] upon Nyassa and Tanganyika—with an associated depot or two of armed men on the higher and healthier plateaux which surround them, would keep the whole country quiet. Only a trifling force of well-drilled men would be needed for this purpose. They might be whites, or blacks and whites; they might be Sikhs or Pathans from India; and the expense is not be named considering the magnitude of the results—the pacification of the entire Equatorial region—that would be achieved.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The barriers in the way of Government action are only two, and neither is insurmountable. The one is Portugal, which owns the approaches to the country; the other is Germany, which has inland interests of her own. Whether England could proceed in the face of these two Powers would simply depend on how it was done. As a mere political move such an occupation of the interior might at once excite alarm and jealousy. But wearing the aspect of a serious mission for the good of Africa, instigated not by the Foreign Office, but by the people of England, it is impossible to believe that the step could either be misunderstood or opposed. It is time the nations looked upon Africa as something more than a chessboard.

THE ROMANCE OF THE WHITE ANT.

One portion of Professor Drummond's book reads like a fairy tale. It is the wonderful romance of the white ant which does for Africa what Darwin a few years told us the worm does for us. It is a small insect, with a bloated, yellowish-white body and a somewhat large thorax, oblong-shaped and coloured a disagreeable oily brown. The termite lives almost exclusively upon wood, and the moment a tree is cut or a log sawn for any economical purpose, this insect is upon its track. One may never see the insect, possibly, in the flesh, for it lives underground, but its ravages confront one at every turn.

HOW THEY BRING THE GROUND WITH THEM.

The white ant is blind; it has many enemies, and can never procure food until it comes above ground. How does it solve the difficulty? It takes the ground out along with it. I have seen white ants working on the top of a high tree, and yet they were underground. They took up some of the ground with them to the tree-top; just as the Esquimaux heap up snow, building it into the low tunnel-huts in which they *live*, so the white ants collect earth, only in this case not from the surface, but from some depth underneath the ground, and plaster it into tunnelled ways. Occasionally these run along the ground, but more often mount in endless ramification to the tops of trees, meandering along every branch and twig, and here and there debauching into large covered chambers which occupy half the girth of the trunk. Millions of trees in some districts are thus fantastically plastered over with tubes, galleries, and chambers of earth, and many pounds' weight of subsoil must be brought up for the mining of even a single tree.

SOLDIER AND SENTRY.

Peering over the growing wall, one soon discovers one, two, or more termites of a somewhat larger build, considerably longer, and with a very different arrangement of the parts of the head and especially of the mandibles. These important looking individuals saunter about the rampart in the most leisurely way, but yet with a certain air of business, as if perhaps the one was the master of works and the other the architect. They are posted there as sentries, and there they stand, or promenade about, at the mouth of every tunnel, like Sister Ann, to see if anybody is coming. Sometimes somebody does come in the shape of another ant—the real ant this time, not the defenceless *Neuropteron*, but some valiant and belted knight from the warlike Formicidæ. Singly or in troops, this rapacious little insect, fearless in its chitinous coat of mail, charges down the tree trunk, its antennæ waving defiance to the enemy, and its cruel mandibles thirsting for termite blood.

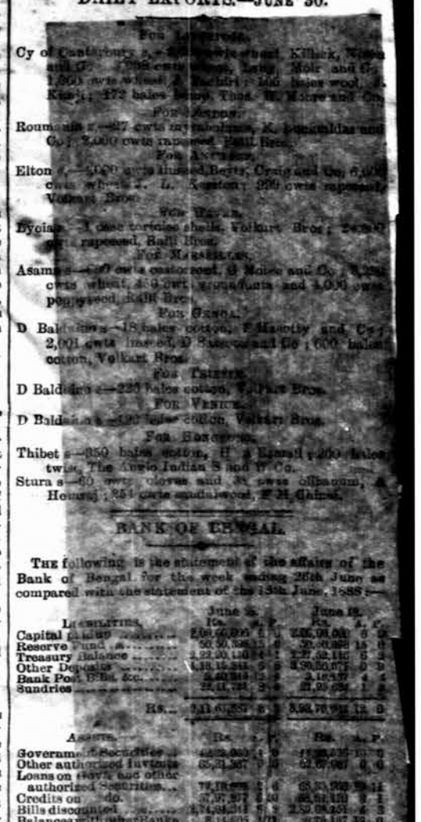
THE BLOODY STRUGGLE OF THE TRIBES.

The worker white ant is a poor defenceless creature, and blind and unarmed would fall an immediate prey to these well-drilled banditti, who forage about in every tropical forest in innumbered legion. But at the critical moment like Goliath from the Philistines, the soldier termite advances to the fight. With a few sweeps of its scythe-like-jaws it clears the ground, and while the attacking party is carrying off its dead, the builders, unconscious of the fray, quietly continue their work. To every hundred workers in a white-ant colony, which numbers many thousand of individuals, there are perhaps two of these fighting men. The division of labour here is very wonderful, and the fact that besides these two specialized forms there are in every nest two other kinds of the same insect, the kings and queens, shows the remarkable height to which civilization in these communities has attained.

THE GREAT ANT-MOUNDS AND THE QUEEN.

These mounds are built into a network of tunnels, galleries, and chambers, where the social interests of the community are attended to. The most spacious of these chambers, usually far underground, is very properly allocated to the head of the society, the queen. The queen termite is a very rare insect, and as there are seldom more than one, or at most two, to a colony, and as the royal apartments are hidden far in the earth, few persons have ever seen a queen, and indeed most, if they did happen to come across it, from its very singular appearance, would refuse to believe that it had any connection with white ants. Her one duty in life is to lay eggs, and it must be confessed she discharges her function with complete success, for in a single day her progeny often amounts to many thousands, and for months this enormous fecundity never slackens. Assiduous attention is paid to the queen by other workers, who feed her diligently, with much self-denial stuffing her with morsel after morsel from their own jaws.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.



BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th June as compared with the statement of the 15th June, 1888:—

Liabilities.	June 15. Rs.	June 28. Rs.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	50,50,338	50,50,338
Treasury Balance	3,22,00,110	3,27,82,116
Other Deposits	1,18,19,902	1,29,30,150
Bank Post Bills	4,40,344	3,15,819
Sundries	28,41,391	27,99,222
Rs.	11,63,52,085	11,38,77,645

Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Other authorized Investments	85,71,387	85,71,387
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	78,18,000	83,30,000
Credits on do.	2,07,37,971	2,06,82,159
Bills discounted	3,74,08,851	3,50,08,351
Balances with other Banks	8,14,605	10,67,149
Bullion	1,11,12,276	1,11,12,276
Dead Stock	12,500	12,500
Stamps	15,000	7,000
Sundries	7,00,495	7,06,824
Cash at Head Office	8,58,01,000	8,30,79,000
Do. at Branches	3,73,12,067	3,01,00,000
Rs.	11,63,52,085	11,38,77,645

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT

THE INQUIERS.

THE ownership of the Inquiers isolts, writes a Paris correspondent, had not, I believe, come up as a possible subject of contention, until it was reported a few days ago that the tricolour had been hoisted on the Maitresse Isle, a rocky isle only a portion of which emerges from the water at high tide. It was then asserted by the French official Press that these rocks and shoals were part of their territory, and it was alleged that in 1865 the then Government erected a lighthouse on the Maitresse Isle. I cannot find this lighthouse in the chart. There is a lighthouse with a *feu à éclats* on one of the Chaussey islands: and off the outward southwest ries of the Minquiers rocks and shoals the French have stationed a lightship burning two lights and provided with a fog alarm bell. In an apparently semi-officialstate the *Temps* intimates that France has an interest (*nous nousy interessons*) in these rocks, and instances the establishment of the light-ship to warn vessels of the shoals as a proof of that interest. The *Temps* adds:—

"It might be worth while for some inquisitive member of the House of Commons to move for the production of the correspondence which has been going on for years between England and France respecting the dependencies of the Channel Islands, the more so as it seems a French surveying expedition on the surveying ship La Chimere is just now at work on the Minquiers, and little imagines the noise made by a few individuals in Jersey, who must have mistaken for guns the telescopes and instruments of our engineers. The signal poris erected on shore for navigation purpose evidently filled them with suspicion. But they have really no cause for alarm. There is no question of erecting batteries in this uninhabitable shoal. We are quite content to fulfil there a mission of humanity, and, without searching our archives to find out whether the Minquiers be French soil or not, we desire to put on record the fact that this dangerous plateau has been surveyed by French officers, that we have exercised sovereign rights by stationing a light-ship on its south-western ridge, and by now studying the means of guarding navigators of all nationalities against the dangers which they run in the neighbourhood more effectually than is the case just now. Finally, that twenty-three years past we have been spending but one hundred thousand francs a year to keep up a light-ship. That is a fact which should not be ignored on the other side of the Channel."

DODGING THE GERMAN BARRIERS.

A LONDON contemporary whose special correspondent is at present travelling through Europe, produces a letter, in which he tells "how to dodge since Bismarck's barriers." After going to those out to travel the warning, "Beware," he says:—

The complications of European railway diplomacy are difficult to follow, though not so interesting, as the general policy of different countries. The causes which have led to the arbitrary closing of the great railway pass between France and Southern Germany are purely political, but they are already having a considerable effect in deflecting through railway traffic, and if persisted in will be most beneficial to English travellers, by setting up a real competition between the German Imperial system of railways on the one hand, and the French, Swiss, and Austrian on the other. Thus, though there may be a temporary inconvenience to travellers, it is probable that the high-minded Prussian railway officials will be taught by large loss of receipt that they cannot domineer over the rest of the transport agencies of Europe, while the political authorities will see the folly of interfering with the natural courses of trade. The railway geography is this. Prussia owns all great lines in North Germany and controls the Alsace-Lorraine Railways. The Baden, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg lands are worked by the respective Governments, while the Eastern of France is still private company, and the only French company adjacent to the Alsace-Lorraine frontier.

THE FRENCH AND ALSATIAN FRONTIER.

The barrier of passports at the French and Alsatian frontier affects especially rich travellers from Paris and London, who naturally used the Orient express only first class, at express fares) as the quickest means of transport over these lines between London and Vienna. But we know in England that 90 per cent. of the passenger traffic is third class, while it is the case abroad that the lower class is the growing and profitable business. And for this traffic the competitive route from London at eleven o'clock via Calais, Chalons, Delle, Bale, Zurich, and the Great Alberg tunnel, is still open, and it is actually quicker than any other; while it is certainly more comfortable and avoids Alsace and Germany altogether; French, Swiss, and Austrian lines forming a direct junction. This, in fact, only five hours longer than the Orient express from London to Vienna, while first and second-class ordinary carriages and sleeping-cars run all the way from Calais to Vienna, passengers changing only at Bale, and the fare is about £3 less than by the Orient express. The importance of this route as a possible competitive factor was pointed out in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the opening of the Arlberg tunnel; and this service it is which it is to be hoped the arbitrary action of the Germans will develop, as the present great objection to it is that it does not form good connections at Vienna with trains for places beyond.

AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE.

For travellers to Alsace or Lorraine, and to Suttgart Carlsruhe, Baden, and Munich, there is another direct and unimpeded route open, via Calais (or Ostend), Brussels, and Luxemburg; going thus from French into Belgian and from Belgian into German territory. Through carriages run from Calais and Ostend to Brussels, and from Brussels to Metz, Strasburg, and Mulhausen. It will here be asked why no mention is made of the old route to Eastern Europe via Calais, Brussels, Cologne, and Nuremburg, which is the shortest by many miles. A full answer would demand an exposition of the whole railway policy of Central Europe, and would be too long to enter upon, but the main facts are sufficiently interesting to be laid bare, as they show how Governments acting as traders can boycott other traders to the disadvantage of the public far more effectually than is generally supposed. Until this year a through sleeping car of the International Sleeping Car Company and a first and second class carriage ran through daily between Calais and Vienna, via Brussels and Cologne. The administrations interested were the Nord of France, Belgian State Railways, Prussian State Railways, Hesse, Louis Railway (private), Bavarian, and Austrian State Railways.

TWENTY-SIX MILES AN HOUR.

Although very slow—namely, Calais to Vienna in thirty-three hours, or a speed of barely twenty-six miles an hour—it was the natural route, being seventy miles shorter than any other, and avoiding gradients. But it was not to the interest of the Austrian State Railway to continue this service, because they got much less distance by this route than if they took passengers through Innsbruck and Bale. Nor were the other State administrations much more keen than the Austrians. For a deadly war has been raging for some time between the International Sleeping Car Company and the Prussian Government, as the Prussian Government now works its own cars, and refuses to give fresh facilities to the International Company. It is also obvious that Germans dislike sending their own traffic through France to Calais. Moreover, the Belgian administration has never favoured the Calais route since it is to the interest of the Belgian Governmnet to carry passengers to Ostend, and thence by their own steamers to Dover, rather than from Brussels to the French frontier, and thence to Calais. The Austrian Government last year took the initiative by making the through service this way considerably slower, and have now killed it altogether by cutting off the through train in service, although it is by over fifty miles the shortest to Vienna. Could any facts give a clearer illustration of the disadvantages of State railways?

WANT OF COMPETITION.

Had there existed two or three separate companies competing for the traffic such a result could never have been arrived at, since if one company, or set of companies, had attempted to divert the traffic, others would have gladly taken it. As it is, the English public will not suffer much, since the actual speed by the circuitious Bale route is good enough. If there were a train at the same speed of thirty-eight miles an hour by the direct route via Calais and Cologne, the journey to Vienna from London would only occupy twenty-six hours, or *sixteen hours* less than as present. The principal merchants, and indeed the Post Office of England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria, ought to insist on such a train being run, if merely for the sake of Vienna, but for Brussels, Cologne, and all Eastern Europe, which lies behind them. But the managers of a State railway monopoly hold up their hands in horror at the idea of so fast a train, while our North Westerns and Great Northerns in England think nothing of going an hour faster this summer to Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance as an hour, with third-class accommodation.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Bought rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Complete cure, for all annoying Kidney At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon Sole Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J. Bullock, cleared on Saturday last for the coast ports and Calcutta, laden with general cargo.

THE B I S N boat Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain T G Withers, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with a general cargo and Mr Archibald, and two deck passengers.

THE Anchor line steamer Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat sailed on Saturday last, for London and Glasgow, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev G M Bewsey and Rev Ernburger and two children.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain H P Jones, from Karachi, arrived in port on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs W T Carrol, T Irvine, W H Hay, T Warren, J T Hirst, and a European lady and about 120 deck.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T M Whitehead, cleared on Saturday last, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J Henry and two children, and Mr C Gregson, for Karachi; Mr Fazel bin Abdoola, for Bahrein, and about 72 deck, for various ports.

THE Salsan of Zanzibar steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C Kleghu, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo and the following first class and 94 deck passengers:—Mr. Ottons, Mr. Strandes, Miss L Mathuma, Messrs, S Masini, N H Patuck, Gomes, Claudia and two children, and Captain G. B. Schioffing.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Thibet	1671	Atkinson.....	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes.	1590	R. G. Taitt..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Virginia....	1515	J. Dixon	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, D Balduino..	3014	G. A. Rocco.....	6	F. Bozzoni
,, Akbar	1145	G. Baldwin	7	H. Kasim & Co.
,, Asama	2149	F. Newell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie.
,, Stura	1416	T. Caboara	10	F. Bozzoni
,, Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	12	E. Bates & Co.
,, Mothley Hall	2241	A. Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2011	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
,, Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	18	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Avoca (s)	Kleghu	Zanzibar, June 19.
	Heathfield (s)	Fee	Cardiff, June 1.
	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Karachi, June 23.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Roumania (s)	Hillcoat	Glasgow & London.
July.			
1	Comilla (s).....	White head.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Kohinur(s).....	Bullock	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Akbar, for Aden and Jedda.
,, Surat, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
26 Ingomar.... .....Sinclair .....Liverpool, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Ships Vigilant and Kilbrannan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
27 Canara s.. .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.
27 Clan Macintosh s ..... Calcutta.
Scindia s .... Rangoon.
28 Canara s..... ..... Calcutta.
Jumna s..... ..... London.
Secundra s .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 28.

Hassan, Surgeon, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on examination leave, from Saugor.

JUNE 29.

Spring, Lt.-Col., Bombay, R. A., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 30.

Spring, Lt.-Col., R. A., from duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, June 29th, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to re-appoint Risaldar Major Dhaukal Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor (3rd Q. O.) Light Cavalry, native A D C on H R H.'s personal staff for a period of one year from the 19th June 1888.

It is notified that the "London Gazettes" of the 1st and 5th June were received at Bombay Army Hd-Qrs on the 26th ultimo.

Under instructions from Horse Gwards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

I. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major N P Fowell, 6-1 Southern Dn, and Major F Howard, K-4.

II. Lt A T Cuming has been absorbed from the Seconded List on resignation of his appointment to the Madras S C, re-posted to E-1 R A.

III. Lt R C O Stuart at present on leave in England has been absorbed from the Seconded List on resignation of his appointment to the Bombay Native Mountain Artillery, and posted to 8-1 Lancashire Dn, R A, at Dover.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R A—Major and Lt Col W H F Scvell, 8-1 London Dn, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

Capt E F Becher, E-2, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

2nd E.Y. Regt—2nd Lt H C Prichard, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Dubn Fus:—Lt G Downing, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R H A—Capt B Burton and Lt S T C Dennis (G-B) from 22nd to the 31st July 1888 in extension of the leave granted in Army Order No. 99 of 24th Feby 1888.

R A—Lt H B Strange (5-4) to remain in England in extension (on the recommendation of a Medical Board) from 30th June to 29th October 1888.

Durham L I—Lt H R Mead (Offic Wing Officer, on probation 16th Bo I) in India, from 29th May to 5th June 1888.

On private affairs under clause 51 India Army Circ, 1886, in extension of 60 days privilege leave granted him by the General Officer Comdg Poona Divn.

(This cancels the leave granted to Lt Mead in Army Order No. 247 of 1888.)

Bo Vol R C—Capt G Lund, in India, from 1st July to 31st Octr 1888, on private affairs.

2nd B B and G I R Vol C—Lt N F Mackenzie, to England, for 17 months, on private affairs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for *it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

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Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 ,,
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 ,,

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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.....	23 8	
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SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
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Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg.....	23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	,, 23 0
Marcobrunner	23 0	,, ..
Johannisberger	35 0	,, ..

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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Sine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	...
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Most Particular Reserved Old Port.....	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Les Canons.....	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lobrich	15 0	...
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe.....	21 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

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From FRANZ SCARVASY.

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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ..	Rs. 14 0
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H. Montrose **	Rs. 18 0	...
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Cognac, Gold Jubelle Rims supreme	,, 29 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne.....	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lecroire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	,, ...

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Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 4	,, ..
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Vino Barbera	14 0	,, ..

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	,, ..
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. to 3lb.	0 11	per lb.

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Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

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	Large Tins Rs. a.	Small Tins Rs. a.
Asparagus	..	Rs. ..
Celery	..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	,, 0 10
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Small Sausages	..	,, 1 6
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Frankfort Sausages	..	,, 1 4
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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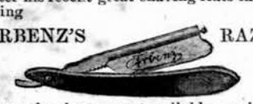

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Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and send 2s. for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.
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COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE
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TRADE MARK.
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NOTICES.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
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Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
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SOLUTION of D^r CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
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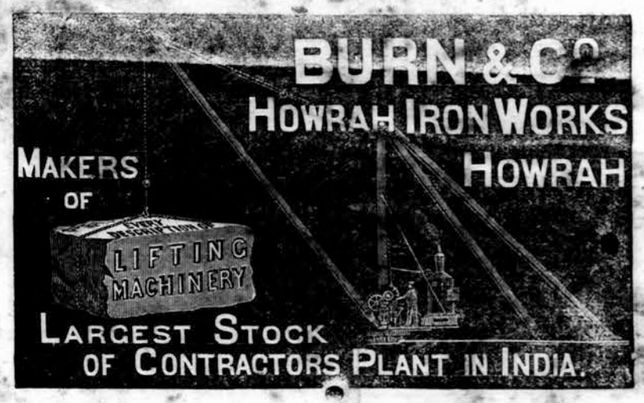

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